PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,979—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th April.
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7508	W. B. Andrews	15th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewes	4th June.
B.I.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Masagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	13th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced rates. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM		4,766	21st May 1897.

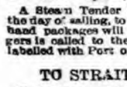
Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAIA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 22, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 29th April 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

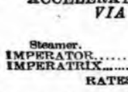
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	23rd April.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

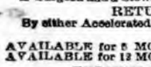
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 29th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about 23rd April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, about 23rd April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

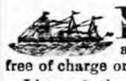
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	Friday noon. 14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM. CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS. BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer 5,264	On or about the ..... 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1897. Agents.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES

ARE THOSE MOST SUITABLE

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS—STILL.	CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body ..... per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner Wine ..... "	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks ..... "	58 0	30 0	65 8	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour ... "	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural ..... "	37 0	...	41 4	...
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner Wine ..... "	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM ..... "	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet ..... "	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet ..... per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour ..... per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragraut ..... "	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet ..... "	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

SAUTERNES.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour ..... per doz.	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 0
BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... "	27 8	15 0	30 8	16 12

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

YOUR CREST, Rs. 20.

Correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

YOUR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

Artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

THE ABOVE CHARGE INCLUDES THE COST OF THE STEEL DIE, WHICH BECOMES THE CUSTOMER'S OWN PROPERTY, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND STAMPING.

BEFORE ENGRAVING DIES A PENCIL SKETCH IS SENT FOR APPROVAL.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.

Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 4.

VISITING CARDS—LADIES.

Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 5.

OTHER LINES, SUCH AS ADDRESS AND CLUB, CHARGED RE. 1 PER LINE EXTRA FOR ENGRAVING.

PRINTING FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Printing and supplying 100 Gentlemen's Cards, Rs. 2.

Printing and supplying 100 Ladies' Cards, Rs. 2-8.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. G. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

A PRETTY TABLE AT LITTLE COST.

THE DEMAND FOR

POTOSI SILVER WARE

IS INCREASING.

Peg Measures (Potosi)	3 0
Peg Measures (Electro Potosi)	5 0
Cruets, Breakfast, Electro Potosi	9 8
Muffineers (Pepper) Electro Potosi	4 8
Mustards Electro Potosi with Spoon	6 8
Cigarette Cases, Electro Potosi flated, equal to silver	10 0
Sets containingg Pickle Fork, Butter Knife, and Jam Spoon, Electro Potosi	7 0
Ice Pails, Crinckled Glass, E. P. Mounts, with Tongs	15 8

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

The beneficial effects exercised upon the growth of the Hair by KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, proves that this valuable dressing effectually destroys the MICROBE in question.

THE MICROBE of BALDNESS has recently been DISCOVERED by Dr. Sabouraud of the Hospital St. Louis.

TRY KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, and you need not fear the Microbe. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

The DOUCHE is highly refreshing in use, and gives to the Hair all the Nourishment necessary, causing *vigorous* and *healthy* growth, and preserves and restores its COLOUR and BEAUTY.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "G. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

KEMP & Co. manufacture and import DISINFECTANTS of every known kind, carry ENORMOUS STOCK, ready for immediate delivery, and are prepared to supply or give quotations immediately on application.

DISINFECTANTS IN GREAT VARIETY

FINE, COARSE LIQUID, and SOLID

KEMP'S CARBOLIC POWDER and SOLUBLE DISINFECTING FLUID

are genuine articles of guaranteed strength and moderate price.

Disinfectants should be purchased only from reliable Firms, there being a large number of so-called Disinfectants that are almost inert. We guarantee EVERY-THING we sell.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ENGLISH WATCHES. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Have now on hand a magnificent Collection of

GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

In Gold and Silver Cases in various sizes. It is with pleasure and confidence that they offer them to the Public, knowing from experience what satisfaction English-made Time-keepers have always given their Owners. Many possessors of English-made Watches could honestly say of them "Fifty years ago I bought an English Watch, since when I have used no other."

English-made Watches come to us with an unbroken accord of advance and a reputation for superiority, extending over a period of 4 centuries. The English Watches offered are the finest Time-keepers, having the best grades of movements ever imported into India, and are guaranteed as being the Acme of Perfection. The following Watch appears to be a special favourite. It is an excellently finished Watch and will last a life-time.

DESCRIPTION.

Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Action, English Lever, Full Plate, Compensated Balance, Isochronous Hair-Spring, and most perfectly jewelled.

Cash Rs. 85-8. Credit Rs. 95.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, excellent for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, and all complaints of the Chests, Lungs, and Throat, Rs. 1.

APONIADYNE—A remarkable preparation for Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, and Throat Affections, Re. 1.

BEYNON & CO. | ENGLISH CHEMISTS. | BOMBAY & POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

		Rs.	a.
DRESS SUITS	From	75	0
CLUB JACKETS	"	40	0
DRESS TIES	From per doz.	2	0
DRESS BOWS	" "	2	8
DRESS GLOVES	From per pair	1	8
DRESS SOCKS	" "	2	8
DRESS SHIRTS	Each	4	4

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY,

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have been advised by our Head Office that Messrs. TATA and SONS have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company at Bombay.

GLADE & Co., General Agents,
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS at Bombay for the MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Magdeburg.

TATA & SONS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1897, at 5 P.M.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1896.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers, Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ld.

NEW TENNIS FLANNELS
LIGHT WEIGHT FOR
HOT WEATHER WEAR
NEW STRIPES

Lounge Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 29-8.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. —TAILORS, BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically Ornamented ormoiu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 400.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 320 and 400.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 385.

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of C. F. FROST, Esq., I.C.S., proceeded to Europe.

1 double-pole tent, 14 by 18.
1 hill tent, 12 by 12.
1 Bengal Rowti, 12 by 14.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Derby Cottage, Bhowalla Cross Road, Parel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of JAMES DUNCAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1897.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 set of brass-mounted double harness.
1 handsome strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 dark chestnut Persian horse, 16 hands, aged, has been regularly driven in victoria.
1 pair of bay Arabs, 14-2, both go well in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted brougham by Kesterton.
1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis, very little used.
1 chestnut country-bred horse, 15-2, 3 years old, a trained charger, has been hunted regularly with the Bombay Hounds, very good jumper, good hack, believed sound.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place:—

13 horses and ponies belonging to Bolis.
12 do. do. do. several native cabs proceeding to their country.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. OOMER JAMAL'S STABLES, LOCKSLEY HALL, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, on account and risk of Messrs. Dada Abdulla and Co—

Ex. s.s. "Courland."

43 horses and ponies.
The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, made to order, by John Roberts and Co., glass and crockeryware, a nearly new rosewood cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting, rich Persian carpets, iron bedsteads, with wire mattress, a handsome strong victoria in very good order, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of R. L. TREVITHICK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 14, Government House Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of JAMES DUNCAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Adamjee Jeevajee and Alibhai Moosajee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Noorally Purshan, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., at the Furniture Bazaar, Chuckla Street, near Crawford Market, the stock-in-trade consisting of chandeliers, vase lamps, bentwood chairs, sofas, glassware, plated ware, crockery, iron safe, pier tables, &c.

The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Fata Grave, Gamdevi, near Chowpatty, opposite the Mill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, orchestral American organ, windpipod lamps, Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of PHILIP BOTTENHEIM, Esq., proceeded to England.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "MARKUR HALL," ON THE NEPEAN SEA ROAD, AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the executrix and executors of the will of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of land situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, in the Island and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, recently surveyed by Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, etc., containing 11,611 square yards, and forming that part of the piece of land referred to in the will of the late Framjee Cowasjee Markur, deceased, as containing by estimation 11,047 37-100 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, which was left after deducting the area, subsequently sold by the said Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur to the Municipality for road improvement, and now thrown into the road and bounded as follows, that is to say on the east by the said road, on the south by the property described in the said will as the southern portion of the testator's Nep an Sea Road property, and now the property of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company, Limited, on the west by the seashore, and on the north partly by the seashore and partly by the property of Furdoonjee M. Banajee, and particularly delineated in the plan which will be produced at the auction sale, and thereon surrounded by a red boundary line, which said piece of land formerly formed part of the said testator's said property at Nepean Sea Road, and which for the greater part thereof was numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 18, new survey No. 7141, together with the bungalow and out-buildings standing thereon, known as "Markur Hall," and which said property was, at the date of the testator's death, in his occupation, and is now in the occupation of the vendors, his executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Brown and Moor, the vendors' attorneys, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, Parel Road, next to the Fire Brigade Station, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, pier glasses, organ lamps by Tucker, vase lamps, handsome English gig, handsome victoria with rubber tyre wheels, Europe built landau in good order with rubber tyre wheels, a pair of handsome young iron grey Persian horses, double and single harness, marble and bronze table ornaments, clocks, &c., the property of SALEH MAHOMED JAFFERBHAI THARIA TOPUN, Esq., proceeding to Zanzibar.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The carriages and horses will be sold at 3 p.m.

SALE OF GOLD WATCHES AND GOLD LOCKETS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the following:—

1	gold watch No. 60776 K. 18.	
1	"	" 6077 "
1	"	" 5918 K. 18.
1	"	" 5184 "
1	"	" 8938 K 18 eight-day winder.
1	"	" 12338 K. 18.
1	gold locket set with pearls and turquois.	
1	"	" " emarald.
1	"	set with large pearls.
1	pair gold earrings K. 18.	
4	"	"

The above are now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 handsome ebonized cottage pianoforte.
Teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, conversation couches, cushion chairs, sideboard, whatnot, meatsafe, marble table and teapoys, clothes press, chest of drawers, lamps, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. D. Jolly, consisting of iron bedstead, wardrobe, camp cot, chest of drawers, wearing apparel, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdulla Hajee Hassan and ex Drachenfels 1846 A H H H, 7095-7101—10 cases each 100 doz. iron padlocks.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light strong-built victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 gent's pneumatic safety bicycle in thorough running order with unpunctured tyres, used for three months only.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., very valuable and good substantial made household furniture of the latest design, consisting of drawing-room, suites, chiffoniers, cabinet, revolving-top office table, easy chairs, bedstead, mirror door single and double almirahs and wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and neat substantial blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture, made to order, English brass bedstead with wire mattress, table ornaments, windproof lamps, fancy door and arch curtains, Lady's safety bicycle the Humber, by Marriot & Cooper, with pneumatic tyres complete, and nearly new China matting, flower pots, etc., the property of P. C. STEPHANIDES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF AN AMERICAN TURBINE.

On MONDAY, the 17th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Lala Hurji Mull, Baker and Contractor, Peshawar:—

1 25" American Turbine with fittings complete.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., at the New Bhuleshwar Market, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the Bhuleshwar Market from 1st May to 30th June 1897.

Each stall will be put up separately for the full quarter, and the amount of each offer, less the amount of the expired port on of the quarter, plus license fee rupee one, must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned, the same time as each stall is knocked down to the bidder whose bid is the highest.

Each offer of such sales will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Grains and other Sweepings, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, cotton and other sweepings, waste-paper, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES

at Dhobie Talao, known as the Dhobie Talao Market, and other adjoining Buildings.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dutoobhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Haji Mahomed Hajee Cossman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 11th March, 1893, the following valuable landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground, together with the messuages, chawls, shops and stables and other buildings standing thereon, known by the name of Dhobie Talao Mutton Bazar, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 2,970 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 176, new No. 1591, old survey Nos. 20, 22, 23, new survey Nos. 82, 68 and 262, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward Nos. 2283-2515, 2531A, 2532, 2536, 2537, 2557, 2575, 2539-2540, 2561, 2541-72, 2543, 2563, 2062, 2532-33, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2534, 2061, 2536, 2-34, Street Nos. 101, 103, 165, 2715, 99, 47, 49, 51, 61, 21, 23, 25, 28, 30, 50, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 58, 60, 62, 64, 70, 72, 74, 62, 67, 68, 70, 9, 11, 13, 15, 62 (3), 17, 19, 56, 58, 70, 7, 8, 5, 87, 89, 4, 26, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by Parsee new Agiary, on the south by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba Moray, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, and Narayan Browjee, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort, together with a range of chawls and other buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 638 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 240, new No. 1786, old survey No. 20, new survey No. 8263, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward C. No. 2578-79, 2461, 246, 2466, 2659, Street Nos. 179, 83, (1) (2) (3), 48, 50, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, and Narayan Browjee, on the south by the properties of Mahomed Hajee Suleeman, Chintoo Chapwalla, Balcrishna Sazba, Parsee Agiary, Bomanjee Cowasjee Curse-jee Dady, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street and on the east by Girgaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1897.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

CHAMPAGNES,
SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 90
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... „ 96

USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints ..... „ 74

This Wine is supplied to

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 56
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... „ 60

Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE —
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

Wanted two native Engineers. Rs. 250 each. Apply with testimonials. Eligible candidates will have to attend when required to do so prior to final selection; the journey to and fro will be paid by the State.

NANAK CHAND,
Minister of Indore.

Darbar Office, Indore, 10th April, 1897.

BANKS

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanger, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia „	50	„	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

					Cash Rs. as.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings		per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7 0
Nuevo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest,

Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

WITH COUGH AND COLD?

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influence incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dread of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, ——'ness" and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form it may be found, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness a complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy, without delay. Price £1, of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Hood St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,
BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq., Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and 4, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000	=	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon. 10 p. c.	1,370
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,260
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,223
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. p. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	42
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	21-5o.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	303
PRESS COMPANIES					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 90	1,151
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	223
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	350	350	35	270
Bombay Cotton Broui s Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Bombay Co operative Hay Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	11	180
Colaba	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	220
East India	800	1,889	1,889	dvd Rs15	306
English Press and Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	1,200
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
French	150	5,000	500	35+30	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	800	800	800	dvd Rs30	510
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	400	450	500	dvd Rs40	320
Khanpur	75	100	100	dvd Rs11	137
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	34	450	450	Rs10	450
Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	800	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Meccania Co	200	500	500	25	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Morvadi Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
Muzaffar	1,000	200	11	15	191
New Press	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs60	540
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	20	385
Samson	800	500	500	20	58
Steel Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	dvd 3	65 xd
Syrah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	200	all	12	250
Yokart	...	1,000	10	vd Rs65	1,000
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,780	100	100	dvd 12s 15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	12
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50	1	4
Badhani Pile	6,000	100	100	12	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	1,500	1,500	200	6,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	5 0
Bomba. Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	5	1,125
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	19 pr. ct.	185
Kamp & Co	1,000	200	175	21	257
Karachee Landing	500	500	500	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	1	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs8	90
Port Canning Co	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	490
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	500	60	1,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
TelephoneCo.	2,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Asiatic	1,500	1,100	all	100	Nil	550
Anglo-Indian	1,345					45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,053
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	735
City of Bombay Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	915xd
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	500
Crescent Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	990
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	5024
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	100	1,000	dvd Rs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	800
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	685
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,401
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	491
Indian Manfr	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	550
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	dvd Rs.50	225
Jamshedpur Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	232½
Jawraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	980
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 30	705
Khanga um Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	951
Khatao Manjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	740
Kohinoor	9,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	280
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	31	800
Luksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	...	...	...	...	...
Madras United	353	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gaiwarga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr c	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,295
Manson	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv. Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dv 15	230
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa-
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	450
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.	748	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	885
Rajpur Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,570
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,300	200	200	15	125
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	351
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs20	331
Standard Mills Co	1,800	500	500	25	359
Star of India	1,00	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	637½
Swadeshi and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	51	51
Union Mills Ld	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Venkatesh Laksmi Cotton Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410 xd
Victoria Mills	555	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c	
G. B. & C. I. R. Annedabad	...	£ 18	...	do.	160
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	100	...	120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c

English Gold	Rs. 26	
Gold Leaf	,, 25-15	Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,, 25-13	
Do. do. new	,, 25-14	
Australia bar Gold	,, 25-14	
Bombay bar Gold	,, 25-12	
Sovereigns	,, 16	
Do. Dr. on	,, 15-13	
Silver 17	,, 31-8	
Do. 171	,, 31-10	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 33m. Sun sets, 6h., 19m. High water, 3-38m., 4 47. Low water, 9-23m., 11-24a.

Election of a Corporator by the Bench of Justices, Municipal Office, 5 p.m.

B. V. R. Annual Regimental prize-distribution, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

Arrival of H. E. the Governor from Mahableshwar, Victoria Terminus, 8 45 a.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel address to young men by Mr. Frank Anderson, B. A., 8-45 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brahmani entered, and the steamer Mahanadi left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kaiser-i-Hind entered, and the steamers Chilka, Sirdhana, and Possidon left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

RE-OPENING OF SCHOOLS.—We learn that the schools of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution will re-open on the 26th instant.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BURHANPUR.—A correspondent writes:—A terrible fire broke out in the city here on Tuesday afternoon, destroying about 1,000 houses, including the Municipal and Post Offices.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The following races will take place to-morrow (Saturday):—Mr. Little's cup race for club yachts; and the usual handicap race for ships' boats, entries for which will be closed at 4 p. m. to-day.

FAMINE FUND MEETING AT BROACH.—Mr. Candy, the Collector of Broach, has called a representative meeting of the citizens of Broach to meet and subscribe to the Famine Fund, in aid of the suffering poor. Mr. Candy is showing unusual ability and energy in dealing with matters relating to the requirements of the town in all its phases, and deserves the thanks of every honest citizen for his untiring labours.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-45:—

Overture ..... Hungarian ..... Keler Bela
Aria Conversazione ... Crown Diamonds ..... Alber.
Fantasia ..... A Musical Bagnet ..... Gasmar.
Valse ..... The Dancing Girl ..... Coote.
Intermezzo ..... On the Road to Moscow Paul de Loetz
Valse ..... Annie ..... Horton.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Overture ..... Le Brasseur de Preston ... Adam.
Selection ..... Les Cigale ..... Ivan Caryll.
Valse ..... Kunstler Leb n ... Strauss.
Selection ..... The Gondoliers ... Sullivan.
Japanese Mazurka ..... A Mountain ..... Blamire.
March ..... Takhmi on Afzhan airs ... Ackermann.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INVOKING CHARITY.—George Parkinson, formerly a mechanic, was brought before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Constable Brewin, and charged with being a vagrant. Parkinson wrote out begging letters, and by presenting the same to the public, raised money from them. He passed a letter to Mr. Kennedy, residing in the Gymkhana chambers, which appeared to have been signed by James W. Hart. Parkinson had written in the letter that he had lost his father and mother in the plague. Mr. Kennedy then took him to Constable Brewin, who identified him as a bad character. He was placed before the magistrate, and ordered to be sent to Government Workhouse.

ROBBING MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.—Mr. H. R. Hoyles, assistant, Messrs. Treacher and Company's Bengalla Establishment, presented Hari Gopal, a muccadam in the employ of the company, on a charge of theft as a servant of eight dozen empty soda-water bottles, and a quantity of perfumery. On Tuesday last, Messrs. Treacher and Company had supplied some aerated waters to the P. and O. Company's stocks. Accused was in charge of empty bottles when the same were to be brought back to the company's premises. He stopped the cart and removed eight dozen bottles, which he gave to his mistress at Omerkhari. When the woman sold the bottles Inspector Walton made inquiries, and Mr. Hoyles, being informed, identified the property. On a search being made a quantity of perfumery was also found in accused's possession. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PLUCKY POLICE OFFICER.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Henry Brewin charged Archibald Rolland with being drunk and disorderly at the Bori Bunder tram junction. On Wednesday afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, Constable Henry Brewin was passing along the road when he saw accused creating a disturbance under the influence of liquor. The police officer told him to get into a gharry and go away. Accused, who was in a mood to do mischief, at once jumped into a tram-car, where there were seated a few European and Parsee ladies. He at once sat on the lap of a lady, and attempted to kiss her. A struggle ensued and the officer, being sober, got the better of accused. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING DOCTORS OF THEIR INSTRUMENTS.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Essack Ahmed was charged at the instance of Inspector Jolliffe with theft of surgical instruments, valued at Rs. 122, belonging to Dr. Louis Godinho, from his dispensary at Erskine Road, on 22nd March last. The matter having been reported to the police, the accused was arrested, and the property was recovered. The accused was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. There was another charge against the accused. He went to Dr. H. J. Apoo, and represented that he wanted to take him to a patient, near the Byculla Medical Stores. After they had proceeded a few yards, the accused jumped out, saying he would follow, asking the doctor to proceed to the patient. On his return, the doctor was informed by his compounder that accused had called during his absence and had taken away the box of surgical instruments, which accused represented the doctor had sent him to fetch. The matter being reported to the police, Inspector Jolliffe traced the offence to the accused, and the property was recovered. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

MR. ROQUE LORENCO BARRETTO, of St. Thome, Goa, expresses his sincere and deep sense of gratefulness to Mr. Joaquim Lorenco Themudo, of Navelim, Goa, for saving the life of his son, Joao Xavier dos Remedios Barretto. He was bitten by a rabid dog on the 3rd September. All the symptoms of hydrophobia followed. He was nearly dying, and the last sacraments of the church were administered.—ADVT.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying unclaimed at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abel, H F	Gilbaine, M	Martin, Robert R
Alexander, C N	Hilson, R	Masters
Blewett, C T., Major, R A	Houston, John Hall, W	Palch Rayward, Mrs
Bloomfield, J G	Hellir, Max	Pinder, P
Chusel, Gustos	Hamilton, Lilias, Dr	Richards, J
Cole, C C, Mr.	Haydeen, Miss	Rex, Mrs
Charlton, W B	Holzlein, Bernhard	Sandilands, P
Cajo, Umberto	Izzard, A H	Sandeson, E C
Cox, H E	Jones, Reginald, Mrs	Spence
Curtis, W	John, M A	Stync, Geo A D
Cooper, Mr	Jacomb, Nurse	Sinclair, C W
Dickson, D D	Johnson, Mary B, Miss	Spencer, Stanley, Mrs
Eden, Mrs care of Col Eden, late R H A	Johnson, J S	Stefano, J
Ferrar, Michael H Bengal, C S	Kelly, H P., Mrs	Stuitto, Mitchell, Col
Fel Menking, S	Kaurritz, Louis	Savill, R C
Frances, Jus	Knoll, Hav's	Tucker, A H
Grant, J, Col	Kohlhoff E M	Taylor, John I
Griffin, Robert	Lawsen, H	Virjee, Narayenjee
Golta, Frau M R	Laurence, G H	Wells, W G, Mrs
Geary, J W	Little nale K W Miss	Wessel, F
Greenhalgh, Walter	Miller, Egon	Wallace, E A
Green, G de Billing	Mitchell, W J, Lt	Zjullermann, Ewa
	Morse, P E	
	Moffat, Douglas	
	Michin, C P, Capt	

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP

—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and thence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WALKESHWAR MURDER.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Malaparsad Gopalsukal, Bhooria Maharaj Shunker, Dwarkaparsad Adseri, Ramdin Luxmon, and Ramnarayan Ajodhia were charged by Superintendent McDermott, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing the death of Keshorbai, a Bania girl, and her brother, Morarji. Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, head of the Detective Department, watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The circumstances under which the foul crime was committed have already been reported in these columns, and also the facts connected with the arrest of five persons. The accused seemed to keenly realise their situation, but they were quite indifferent to the evidence. They seemed to be bowed down either with grief caused by their being placed in the dock, or by the weight of their guilty conscience.

The first witness called by the prosecution was Luxmon Mahadev, a coachman in the service of Keshorbai, the female victim of the murderers. He stated that Keshorbai and Morarji resided in a house at Walkeshwar. The witness went there every morning to receive gram and grass for the horse. He last saw them both alive and in good health on the evening of the 3rd instant, when witness left his mistress' house. The next morning when witness went to her house as usual for gram for the horse, he found the front door locked. He knocked at the door and called out several times, but received no reply. He waited there for some time, thinking that she was perhaps fast asleep. Meantime, a milkman, named Sonu, just came to supply milk. He knocked at the door, but receiving no reply, and left, saying that he would return shortly. As the deceased Keshorbai used to distribute parched gram to the poor, every morning a number of beggars assembled at the door, but as she did not seem to get out, he became suspicious, and proceeding to the house of Virji Vasanji, a relative of the deceased, informed him of what he had seen. Virji accompanied the witness to Keshorbai's house, and, going to the rear door, they climbed up the terrace and went into the house. On entering, they saw Keshorbai lying dead on the ground. Witness opened the front door, and in company of the police went into the dewankhana, where they saw Morarji lying dead on the floor. Witness frequently used to see the accused Bhooria at the tank.

Mr. Virji Vasanji, a cotton and seed merchant, residing at Hornby Row, said that four months ago he went to reside near the Walkeshwar Tank on account of the plague. Keshorbai and Morarji, who lived together for the past three months, were related to him. Morarji was at first staying in the Fort, but as no less than ten cases of plague took place in his house, he went to reside with Keshorbai three months back. He then narrated how he happened to go to their house on being invited by the syce, and described what he saw there. Keshorbai was lying dead on her bed. Underneath the window of the terrace an iron bar was lying, while a piece of coir rope was seen by the side of the bed. Witness then went inside to look for Morarji, who was not to be found in his bed. He noticed that the cupboards were broken open, and this indicated that there was some foul play. He then saw Morarji's body covered under a carpet of the dewankhana. His hands and feet were tied up with a dhotur, which was stained with blood. Witness then sent for his son, Madhavji Virji, a solicitor of the High Court, and he personally went to the Superintendent of Police to inform him of what had happened. Some other people went to fetch the police. Witnes also noticed some drawers which had been taken out of the cupboards. The drawers contained only two or three boxes. There were no boxes in the room where Keshorbai was found. After the arrival of Mr. McDermott, witness inspected another room, where they saw an iron safe, which was open. A screw-driver was lying there. Witness had been to the house once or twice before the tragedy. Some twenty years ago witness and Keshorbai lived together in one and the same house in the Fort. At that time she had ornaments worth ten to fifteen thousand rupees. Witness was then shown some ornaments recovered from the accused, and he identified them as belonging to Keshorbai. He further said that accused owned a shawl at Girgaum and a house at Walkeshwar, and received Rs. 350 as monthly rental, while her monthly expenses were about Rs. 125. Witness was of opinion that she must have at least Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 in cash with her in the house. From a book in the safe Mr. McDermott referred to a promissory note for Rs. 500. Witness knew the first and second accused. When Keshorbai's brother's wife died of plague witness saw the first accused at the burning-ground. The second accused, Bhooria Bawa lived in a gymnasium opposite the the burning-ground. Witness used to see Bhooria Bawa in the house of Keshorbai when her husband was alive. Witness was told that when Keshorbai's husband was ill, Bhooria Bawa lived in her house for ten or fifteen days. Bhooria Bawa was in charge of the dharmsala which is next to Keshorbai's house. He used to take his food in the dharmsala, and sleep in the gymnasium.

Superintendent McDermott then gave evidence which bore out the evidence of the last witness. The case was then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CANDY AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE B. TYEBJEE.)

FALSELY PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAHOMED HUSAIN.

THE accused who, on the 10th March last, was convicted by Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, of falsely personating a public servant, and thereby doing illegal acts under colour of that office, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months, appealed to their lordships to reverse the decision. The magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence of three witnesses who were examined before him. Sackinabai, woman, who sold eggs, at the Crawford Market, said the accused, who frequented the market, represented that he was a police havildar and asked for three dozen eggs for his saheb. She gave him the eggs; he promised to pay, but did not do so. Salehnahomed Fatemahomed, a shop keeper, said that formerly a soldier accused obtained from him a purse, saying he was a police havildar and would pay later. He had not done so. He would not have trusted him had he not said he was a police havildar. Vithoo Shivram said some time ago, the accused purchased opium from him. He demanded a rupee, telling witness he was a police havildar.

The accused in his petition stated that, for a long time past, there had been enmity between the jemadar of the Crawford Markets and himself; and hence he induced the egg-woman and the opium-seller and others to become witnesses and made a complaint against accused. On a proper consideration it would be found that there was not a single witness who proved the charge brought against him: that is to say, that the evidence recorded did not prove that he personated a public servant. He did not use a seal similar to the Government seal; nor did he use a belt similar to the Government belt; nor did he put on dress like that of a Government servant. It was not proved that he used these things. Only he had put on shoes like the shoes of a police constable. But there was no public notification yet issued, prohibiting the use of such shoes, nor was it so mentioned in law. Many people used such shoes, and the police people also allowed their friends and relatives to use their old shoes. Therefore, it was a point for decision, whether a person, putting on such shoes commits an offence. Up to this day, the accused said, he had not been convicted of any offence. The magistrate, without taking the aforesaid circumstance into consideration at all, and without paying any attention to law, merely by an improper use of the authority vested in him by Government, convicted and sentenced him. This was not just. He had bought the articles on credit. In Bombay and other towns, thousands of people carry on transactions worth thousands of rupees on credit. Did they all commit criminal offences thereby.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision, said: We must reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct the accused to be discharged. There is no evidence that the accused, in the assumed character of a police havildar, did or attempted to do any act under colour of such office.

The court reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the accused to be discharged.

THE sum of £512 11s. 2d. has been subscribed among the troops in the Aldershot District towards the Indian Famine Fund, and the Duke of Connaught has expressed in District Orders his appreciation of the generous manner in which the various units had responded to the appeal. His Royal Highness says he feels certain that the sympathy shown with India in her present calamity will be highly appreciated by Her Majesty's Indian Army and Empire. It is certainly most creditable to all ranks at Aldershot that such a generous response should have been made to His Royal Highness's appeal, and it cannot fail to do much good in India when the facts become known.

ACCORDING to the "Daily Mail," President Kruger has made what look like tempting offers to school teachers, and as the advertisement appears in the English newspapers, it is to be presumed that English men and women are invited to apply. Candidates for the office of head teacher, who must know Dutch and two other languages, are offered £500 a year with free lodgings, or £15 a month as the equivalent of the latter. The highest salary of assistant teachers is £350. It is a "sine qua non" that candidates shall be willing to be naturalised as citizens of the South African Republic. Probably, therefore, Mr. Kruger will not have many applications from this country.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 20th April were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 19th, 7 feet 5 inches against 8 feet 7 inches same date last year. Rabi harvesting generally completed. Ensuing year's kharif preparations progressing. Sowings commenced in some talukas. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts.

Shikarpur.—Rabi harvests continue. Average price of staple food-grains 9 seers per rupee. Prices continue high. Cattle healthy except in four talukas. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Rabi being harvested in eleven talukas. Kharif cultivation in progress in four talukas. Mutter attacked by Mahlo insect in Sakrand Taluka. Cattle in fair condition except in three talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi reaping and threshing commenced. Cattle healthy except in three talukas. Fodder sufficient. Price of jowari rise by 4 chataks, of wheat by 2 chataks and of rice by 7 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of rabi continues. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. No change in average selling price: wheat 8 seers and bajri 13 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 17th April 1897).—Cotton picking in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices steady but high: jowari 10 seers 40 tolas, bajri 9 seers 40 tolas, wheat 8 seers, and rice second sort 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi harvesting completed. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder sufficient. Labour supply ample. Price of maiza risen from 13 to 11¼ seers per rupee in Dohad Taluka. Price stationary elsewhere.

Kaira.—(For week ending 17th April 1897).—Rabi crop has been reaped and summer jowari crop has begun to be sown. Fodder supply sufficient though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of food-grains: bajri 9¼ seers, rice 8 seers and wheat 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Cotton picking in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Prospects of kapas in Kanam villages of Vagra Taluka good and in Bahara villages better than previously expected. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 17th April 1897).—Cotton picking completed in Mandvi Taluka. Outturn of cotton in Mandvi estimated at annas 10. Fodder supply good. Prices of food-grains risen in Olpad, Chorasi and Pardi talukas by annas 4 per Bengal maund. Prices of food-grain (jowari): Olpad 8 seers 12 chataks, Chorasi 9 seers, Jalalpor 9 seers 8 chataks, Bardoli 9 seers 14 chataks, Chickli 9 seers 11 chataks, Pardi 9 seers 11 chataks, Bulsar 9 seers 8 chataks, Mandvi 10 seers 10 chataks.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Reaping and harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Land being prepared for next season. Grass scanty and dear. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition except in two talukas.

Nasik.—(For week ending 19th April 1897.—Rain during week at Nasik 02 inch; total rainfall during season at Nasik 37 inches. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole district. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Sinnar Taluka and continues in Chandor Taluka. Threshing of rabi crops continues in Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan, Kalvan and Malegaon talukas. Rab burning continues in Igatpuri and Dindori talukas. Preparation of land for ensuing kharif crops continues in Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas. Fodder not sufficient except in Dangi villages.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 14th, 16th, 17th and 19th, and 1° warm on 18th and 20th. Vapour in air normal on 14th and excessive from 15th to 20th. Abnormal wind southerly from 16th to 19th; wind normal on 14th, 15th and 20th.

Thana.—Rab spreading and burning in progress. Reaping of rabi crops almost finished. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab collection and burning in progress. Threshing of rabi crops continues in places. Price of rice at Alibag 7 seers 2½ tolas. Price of rice risen by 37, 50 and 12 tolas at Nagothna, Panvel and Mangaon respectively, and fallen by 30 tolas at Karjat. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply becoming scanty at Nagothna. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops is being completed. Rab burning in progress. Cattle healthy except in Devgad Taluka.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 42 cents. Rain at Poona and Indapur and in Ambegaon. Dhond and Mulshi pethas: maximum being 93 cents at Ambegaon and minimum 5 cents at Dhond. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Condition of crops fair. The prices of jowari and bajri are stationary throughout the district except in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond Petha, where there is a slight fall.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in five talukas, maximum being 79 cents at Sheygaon, minimum 3 cents at Shrigonda. Threshing almost completed. Sowing of fodder crop and preparation of land for next season in progress. Fodder supply scarce. Condition of cattle worse. District average price of jowari 9 seers 48 tolas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 17th April 1897).—Rain during week at Barsi 8 cents, Madha 28 cents, Karmala 7 cents; total rainfall during season at Sholapur 15 inches 87 cents, Barsi 16 inches 24 cents, Madha 9 inches, Karmala 10 inches 67 cents, Pandharpur 11 inches 20 cents, Sangola 8 inches 27 cents, and Malsiras 8 inches 54 cents. Ploughing commenced for kharif crops in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha and Karmala talukas. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight fall in the price of Jowari in Barsi, Madha, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 11 seers 10 chataks.

Satara.—Slight rain in seven talukas. Preparation of land continues. Water-supply scanty. Fodder scarce. Cattle fair.

Bijapur.—Rain in six talukas, maximum being 17 cents at Sindgi, minimum 3 cents at Bijapur and Hungund. Land is being prepared for next season in some places. Recipents of takavi advances are improving their lands in places. Prices of fodder rising. Condition of cattle very bad. Water supply failing in all the talukas. Slight rise in the prices of food-grains in Sindgi and Bagevadi talukas, fall in Indi, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Badami talukas. Prices stationary in other talukas. Average rate of food-grain 10 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Threshing of rabi crops continues in Nipbad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan, Kalvan and Malegaon talukas. Rab burning continues in Igatpuri and Dindori talukas. Preparation of land for ensuing kharif crops continues in Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas. Fodder not sufficient except in Dangi villages.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 14th, 16th, 17th and 19th, and 1° warm on 18th and 20th. Vapour in air normal on 14th and excessive from 15th to 20th. Abnormal wind

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday 9 lakhs of Bills were allotted to Calcutta, 8 3-5 lakhs to Bombay, and 4 lakhs to Madras, giving a total of 21 3-5 lakhs out of 35 lakhs offered; and of Wire Transfers 3 lakhs were offered, the whole of which were allotted to Calcutta. The price obtained for the Bills was 1s. 3l., the same as on the preceding Wednesday; and that for the Wire Transfers 1s. 3 32d., tenders at both these rates having been accepted in full. During the week there were 6½ lakhs of extra allotments made, making with last Wednesday's regular allotments, 92¼ lakhs in all. It is announced that next week 35 lakhs will be offered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 25-32d. per rupee.

Consols advanced 1-2 per cent. in London yesterday to 111 15-16. Paris Exchange on London and French Rentes were unchanged at 25·12 fcs. and 102¼ respectively; as also was Indian Sterling Loan, at 117½; but Rupee Securities were 1-3 per cent. higher, at £63 1-8. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, to 28 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal declined 1-3 cent in value, to 62 cents, with Exchange on London also lower to the same extent at 4·88 1-8 dollars. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 3-8 per cent. and on 6 months sight India Bank Bills at 1 5-8 per cent.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday evening was 1,370,000 quarters, being 120,000 quarters less than at the end of previous week.

Gujarat Yellow Rapseed was quoted yesterday at 40⅜s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market strong; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 40s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, market strong in tone; brown Rapeseed at 37 1-8s. per 416 lbs, April May shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal in a strong market; Linseed at 34 3-4s per 416 lbs, May-June shipment, to Havre, buyers via the Canal, tone of the market strong.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats quiet, and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales East Indians; the Imports, 46,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans was quoted at 4 3-32d., while both spot and arrival prices of all descriptions were unchanged. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-8 cent higher, at 7 7-16 cents; and July Futures 9 points, at 7·16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, showing the following comparison between the arrivals of this season's Cotton to date and those in the same period in 1896 and 1895:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts	4,000	6,000	9,000
Four days' Receipts	38,000	31,000	45,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,368,000	4,915,000	7,607,000

In our Local Cotton market there has been some buying to-day on Japan Account, chiefly of Khandeish and Oomrawattee descriptions; but European shippers are doing very little, orders now coming out being impracticable as limits are Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 lower than rates ruling here. There are sellers of new Broach and Bengals, but buyers do not feel disposed to go on at present.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Nothing fresh is reported, but there is a fair enquiry if prices would give way a little.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	6,004 bales.
Wheat	2,262 cwts.
Linseed	1,850 "
Rapeseed	7,171 "
Gingellyseed	1,939 "
Poppyseed	2,783 "
Castorseed	1,797 "
Rice	135,191 "

FREIGHTS have been a steady market to-day. About 2,000 tons were done per Deepdale (s) at 8s. 6d. per ton, to Dunkirk, for April-May; and a steamer fixed for May-loading for Trieste and Venice with 2,000 tons at 10s.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1 s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1 s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper was placed at the rate, after which the price declined 1-32d. Merchants' Bills were also placed to a moderate extent, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-32d. "
Francs do.	1·59 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations were given at opening at 101⅞ for Cash and 101¼ for this months's Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, from which they advanced to 101¼ and 101 9-16 in the two positions, respectively and closed at the higher level, with Threes quoted at 97 to 98.

SHARES.—We have nothing fresh to report, prices being unchanged all round.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	28 3-8

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Sturges, Major Punjab, D A A G, from furlough from England.
Stanfild, Lieut. Bengal, on leave to England from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 18.

Harris, Capt, Bengal, XI, B I., on leave to Lucknow.

APRIL 19.

Lane, Surg-Lieut, Bengal, I M S, on duty to Lucknow.

APRIL 20.

Woolley, Surg-Lieut, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Kelly, Surg-Lieut Bengal, I M S, on duty to Bareily.
McArde, Surg-Lieut, Bengal, I M S, on duty from Calcutta.
Spurrell, Major, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on duty to Muttra.
Sturges, Major, Punjab, D A A G, on duty to Min Mir.
Lincoln, Surg-Lieut, Bo I M S, on duty to Poona.
Morton, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, to rejoin Regt to Quetta.
Wilson, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, from leave to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1897.

1. Membersare requested to send in their arms &c., to Head quarters at once as the inspection takes place in a few days.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R,
Bombay, 23rd April, 1897.

1. The Annual Regimental prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. to-day Friday the 23rd instant. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes.

The Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess dress (red or white). For N. C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess dress or uniform with helmets (khaki).

2. Bombay Command Order No. 216, dated 15th April 1897, is published for information:—

The undermentioned have passed the examination laid down in Army Regulations India Volume IX, as noted opposite their names:—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

24th March 1897, Para. 127, A. R. I. Vol. I X.

2nd Lieut. H. C. Roe and E. M. Deane, Corporal R. Roberts and J. R. O'Niel, Volunteers G. L. Chardo, S. Perkins, M. A Mithen, J. Hemmingway, G. F. Andeen, H. Row and E. Marsin.

3. Government Resolution No. 2232, dated 13th April 1897, is published for information:—

Surg.-Capt. F. A. Foy, M.Hs., C.M., is granted six months leave out of India from the 20th March to 19th September 1897.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MEYER—April 10, at Madras, the wife of W. S. Meyer I.C.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BIRD—April 16, at Bellary, Arthur Bird, B.A., Chaplain, son of the late George Bird, M dras Civil Service, and grandson of the late Bishop Corrie, first Bishop of Madras.

BEECHEY—April 17, at Jullundur, in his sixty-second year, Stephen Richard Beechey, Pleader, son of the late George Duncan Beechey, Artist.

BEET—April 18, at the Bally Bone Mills, Mr. F. W. Beet, Engineer, of diarrhœa. Deeply regretted.

LIVERMORE—April 15, at Bombay, Cachar, Arthur Hirst, the infant son of Ernest Livermore, aged 4½ months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1897.

THE absence of any tangible result from the protracted labours of the Bombay Extension Committee of 1887, is due amongst other causes to the total omission of even the suggestion of any machinery for carrying out the recommendations submitted to Government in the Report. The question of ways and means apparently lay wholly beyond the horizon of the Committee. No reference was made to the indispensable basis of any plan providing for the future extension of the city on the lines proposed, and the opening up of the Native Town and the Fort by new streets. Of such proposals there was no lack, and many of them are deserving of attention now that the necessity for opening up the conjested parts of the city and the abolition of the slums has been brought home to the public and the Government by a prolonged visitation of plague. No less than seventeen new roads and streets, or prolongation of streets, already existing, were recommended. The object of the Committee was to have "long roads as direct as possible, stretching from north to south, intersected frequently by east and west roads across the island, so that the town and island may be traversed with the least possible interruption, and that the prevailing winds may sweep freely through the whole Fort, town, and island." An excellent object, but the roads north and south are not the best means of attaining it. The prevailing winds in Bombay blow from the north-west, and through perflation can best be effected by supplementary avenues from north-west to south-east. For convenience of inter-communication between remote parts of the town, a broad avenue should also be cut through the town from the south-west to the north-east. New Paris was provided with such avenues for transit during the reconstruction effected by Baron Haussmann. They have been found so convenient and indispensable that some notable thoroughfares passing diagonally through the capital have been made, and an important work of the kind is at the present moment approaching completion. In Bombay the traffic which in the busy season encumbers the roadways would be greatly relieved by avenues intersecting the thoroughfares from north to south, and from east to west. They would give complete circulation of air, allow free passage to the prevailing winds which for three-fourths of the year come chiefly from the north-west, and should form part of any plan for restoring health to Bombay.

The Extension Committee gave special prominence to certain improvements, seventeen in number, most of which were eminently desirable, and one—the prolongation of Frere Road northwards—has been happily carried out by the Port Trust. This solitary achievement happened to be the last on the list. None of the others have as yet been even attempted. The first place was assigned to a projected road from Carnac Road, opposite the Crawford Market, through a very congested part of the Native Town, and joining the Parel Road at Pydhownie, the Carnac Road to be continued past the Framji Cowasji Institute and Marine Street over the B. B. & C. I. Railway by an overbridge on to the Kennedy Sea Face. The continuation of the Kalbadavie Road, straight to the north, to join the south end of Duncan Road was also recommended. This and the road from the Crawford Market to Pydhownie represented the whole of the proposals of the Committee for opening up the town from north to south. Fifteen proposals were devoted to opening up the Town and the Fort from west to east. The most noticeable of these is the extension of the Carnac Road to the Kennedy Sea Face just referred to. The next in importance is the continuation of Musjid Bunder Road past the Mombadavie Tank into Agiary Lane and through the Mussulman burial-ground to the Queen's Road. One of the recommendations for opening up the Fort from west to east, is that Hummum Street should be widened and continued into Rampart Row in a line with the University Road south of the National Bank. A public spirited citizen offered to present the Municipality with nearly the whole of the land required for that most desirable improvement, but the offer was rejected by the Corporation. The ground being now built over the prolongation of Hummum Street can only be effected at a heavy outlay of public money. The opening up of the northern half of the Fort, as suggested by the Extension Committee, would have removed a great part, if not the whole, of the slums in which the plague recently found so many victims. Nothing has been done in this direction during the past ten years with the single exception of the ramoval of three houses in Gunbow Lane. This was the first step towards letting light and air into the most crowded and insanitary part of the Fort, but unfortunately it has not been followed up. The thirty-six recommendations dealing with outlying roads were no less unfruitful than the bulk of those devoted to streets and roads in the Town and Fort. The first of these contemplated a carriage road along the Sea Face from Church Gate Station to the end of the proposed continuation of Carnac Road. It is needless to say that this project has not been realised. It was deficient in one respect; a road along the Sea Face should be continued to Chaupati, shortening the drive between the chief residential quarters and the Fort, and enabling the public to escape the inconvenience experienced when the wind brings the smoke and sparks of the burning-grounds across the Queen's Road. The only chance of getting this improvement effected is to be content for a time with a kutcha road laid along half the present ample ride. By degrees it would be made pucca, as funds were available. Heavy traffic of course should be warned off.

The thirty-sixth suggestion of the Committee had reference to Mr. Arthur Crawford's projected tunnel road through Malabar Hill, starting from a point north of the Siri Road, and debouching on the Nepean Sea Road. That somewhat grandiose but attractive scheme would bring large areas of good building land into more easy communication with the business part of the town. It was estimated to cost a lakh and a-half to two lakhs. This tunnel has not been carried through. Neither has the fascinating proposal to carry the Queen's Road round Malabar Hill past Government House, and round to Breach Candy, reclaiming large areas of the foreshore from the sea for building purposes. All these proposals are but wasted breath until the capital required to carry them through is forthcoming. The Extention Committee did not trouble itself about such a trifle. It advised Government not to sell any more land, but, taking a hint from the Port Trust, to let building sites on lease for a term of years at a rental increasing as the years go on. The advise may have been economically sound, but it turned aside capitalists who must have been quite willing to purchase land in fee simple, and erect buildings which would have been theirs as long as the sun and moon should endure. It was not suggested that the Government or the Municipality should take the matter in hand, and finance the improvement of the city and its extension northward. There was no reference to the principle of betterment which has done wonders in France and the United States, enabling cities to undertake their own improvements without burdening the ratepayer with the cost of improving the properties of private owners. The London County Council adopted that principle and relied on its efficacy to widen the Strand and relieve the hopelessly congested traffic between the East and West of London. The House of Commons accepted the principle, but vested interests in the Lords were too strong, and it has not yet been placed on the Statute Book. If the Government resolve to carry out the programme for rebuilding Bombay on sanitary lines, as announced by Lord Sandhurst, there is no insuperable difficulty in the way of its accomplishment. Whether the capital be obtained by a Government Loan at three per cent., or from a London Company, as proposed by Mr. R. A. Willis, with a Government or a Municipal guarantee of two per cent., is a matter for the consideration of experts. Supplemented by a judicious application of the principle of "Betterment," a sum of £2,000,000 sterling would be ample for the purpose in view, the rebuilding of the insanitary quarters of Bombay, so as to get rid at once and for ever of the nightmare of plague.

THE Committee appointed by the Corporation to frame a congratulatory address to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the completion of the sixtieth year of her beneficent reign, met on Wednesday evening, and it is understood that the draft address is now ready for submission to the Corporation at the special meeting to be held on Monday afternoon. The address will of course make reference to the terrible visitation which has wrought havoc among the people of Bombay to an extent to which no city which owns the sway of Queen Victoria has, we believe, formed a parallel during the sixty years of her reign. It is by no means pleasant for the Municipality at a time of general rejoicing to take the part of the skeleton at the feast by reminding Her Majesty of this mournful aspect of affairs. But it would be callous affectation to pass it by without comment, especially when its existence has been the cause of an absence of any general movement in the city to commemorate in some enduring form the auspicious event. The Queen-Empress has drank deeply of the cup of bereavement and sorrow, and no one can better understand or appreciate than Her Majesty the desirability, under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, of making no attempt to organise any plan of general rejoicing. The Viceroy has been in frequent direct communication with the Throne in regard to India's present trouble, and there is good reason to believe that the orders issued the other day by the Government of India on the subject of the commemoration have Her Majesty's express sanction, if not even her inspiration. The resolution, while announcing that June 21st and 22nd will be observed as public holidays throughout the Empire, expresses the opinion of Government that it is "undesirable that, while famine and plague prevail over wide areas of the country, there should be large public ceremonials or that great assemblages of people should be encouraged." Even though the plague should be entirely stamped out two months hence (and in view of the encouraging figures of the last few days this is not by any means improbable), it will not do for a city which mourns thousands of victims to the epidemic to hold high carnival. But while Bombay cannot under the circumstances make any outward demonstration of grateful thanksgiving and rejoicing, the auspicious occasion could not be allowed to pass over without at least a written expression on the part of the Municipality of the feelings which the loyal inhabitants of Bombay share in common with the subjects of Her Majesty the world over. The address will express the thanks of the Corporation for the sympathy the Queen-Empress has evinced with us in our hour of need, and will place on record the belief that but for the presence on the Throne for three-fifths of a century of so wise and just a Sovereign our troubles might have been still greater. The remark is the more justified when it is remembered that Her Majesty has taken a deep personal interest in the state of affairs in the city for the last seven months, and that it was directly referred to in the Queen's Speech on the opening of the current session of Parliament. It is understood that after the address has been agreed to, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy will move a resolution to the effect that it be forwarded to H. E. the Governor, to be sent to the Secretary of State for presentation to Her Majesty in such manner as may be prescribed.

THE mortality statistics are steadily falling to normal, the death-roll of the past week being 134 less than that of the seven preceding days. The total, 836, from all causes, is equivalent to a death-rate of 51·69 per thousand, while that of the corresponding week of last year was 41·38. The latter was of course slightly in excess of normal, for a year ago we were in the midst of the small-pox epidemic, and thirty-five deaths were attributed to that disease. The mean death-rate of the corresponding week of the past five years is stated at 37·01—still much lower than we shall reach for some time to come. But when we compare 51 with 119, the death-rate of a few weeks ago, there is undoubtedly much reason for rejoicing. So far as the plague goes the figures are daily decreasing, and the fluctuations are remarkably slight. A total of 310 is given of admitted fatal plague cases. Mandvie still heads the list with twenty, Sion had seventeen, Worli twelve, Mahim eleven, Khumbarwada thirteen, and Kamatipura fourteen; but no other districts rent into double figures, Upper Colaba, South Fort, Esplanade, Panaswadi, Girgaum, Chaupatti, Walkeshwar, Sewri, and the Water Division being entirely free. No less than 140 are shown under that most unsatisfactory heading "Non-resident and unknown." If the cases had been entered under the districts under which the patients were found the information would have been more useful in the efficient classification of cases. Bandora returns show continued improvement. Only eight new cases and five deaths occurred during the past seven days. In Bombay it is shown that during the week the Jains lost thirteen, Brahmins, Lingaets, and Bhatias each four, Hindus of all other castes 216, Musalmans 47, Parsis five, Jews two, Native Christians thirteen, Eurasians and Europeans one each, Negro-Africans and Chinese being free. Deaths from all ordinary causes are lower than normal except affections of the nervous system, even of phthisis, a malady which, we fear, has been greatly maligned by unscrupulous practitioners heretofore. Yesterday's figures were the lowest yet recorded since the outbreak of the plague; indeed, the total of seventy-nine deaths is lower than the general daily average of the corresponding weeks of the past five years, which was 88, while the average daily deaths of the corresponding week of last year was 98.

THE members of the Imperial Service troops, probably twenty-one in number, who are to take part in the Queen's commemoration ceremony, will proceed home by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia on the 15th May next.

THE Bombay Artillery Volunteers have applied for leave to be represented at the Queen's Jubilee at their own expense, a full detachment of eleven men under an officer being available for the purpose. The application has been favourably considered by the local authorities and submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

NEW four-anna pieces to the value of Rs. 68,000, and two-anna pieces to the value of half-a-lakh, were issued from the Mint during the week ending on Thursday evening. The balance comprises Rs. 22,56,000 worth of Government silver.

THE total imports to Bombay by rail, coast, and sea of staple exportable produce during the month of February were as under (all in hundred weights): Raw cotton 766,034 (of which 3,349 came from Alexandria), wheat 104,657, oil seed 197,159 (no less than 114,207 of the total being tille or gengeli), and indigo 72. Some 2,091 cwt. of wheat was received from the Persian Gulf, while 65,938 cwt. came from Kathiawar.

THE total tonnage of merchandise carried over the B. B. and C. I. Railway during the four weeks ending on March 27 last was 102,592, being a decrease of 25,642 tons as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE Governor-in-Council has confirmed the appointment, made by the Chief Justice of the High Court, of Mr. E. B. Raikes, barrister-at-law, to act as Clerk of the Crown, vice Mr. M. H. Starling, barrister-at-law.

MR. W. W. WELLIS, Superintendent of the Thana Prison, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

MR. F. A. LITTLE, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months. Mr. E. F. Nicholson is to act as Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, during his absence.

THE services of Captain W. Hudson, 20th Madras Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum.

CAPTAIN M. J. TIGHE, D.S.O., 27th Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieutenant W. M. Southey, proceeding on leave.

VETERINARY-MAJOR JAMES MILLS, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Thana, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace within the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

MR. C. E. FROST is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment.

MR. F. C. PARSONS, I.C.S., has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

MR. C. G. DODGSON, I.C.S., Collector of Hyderabad, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

THE services of Messrs. F. C. Parsons and M. E. Couchman, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

THE Honourable Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., is appointed by Government to act as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, C.S.I.

MR. C. A. KINCAID, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty under the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, pending further orders.

GENERAL leave of absence is granted to 2nd Lieutenant W. D. C. Trimnell, Royal Artillery, from 3rd May, 1897, to 5th June, 1897.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 20 was 836, giving a death-rate of 51·69 per annum per thousand as against 41·38 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·01 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 420 died from fevers, 310 being bubonic; 1, small-pox; 13, measles; 2, cholera; 4 leprosy; 68 phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 100, affections of the respiratory organs; 22, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 18, still born; 42, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain 23; Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 392; Hindu outcaste, 77; Mussalman, 248; Parsee 20; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 6; European, 7; Negro African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 836 as against 687 the corresponding period of last year, and 614 the average over the past five years.

MR. G HENNESSY, of Muthrapur, Malda, has been out shooting in his district and has just killed a tiger measuring 11ft. 6in., and a leopard 9ft. 2in. from nose to tip of tail along the curves of the body, both splendid specimens. At Mr. Hennessy's annual shoot, which is

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF PLATAMONA.

LONDON, APRIL 21, MIDNIGHT.

Nothing fresh has been received from the theatre of war beyond the fact that the Greek Squadron has bombarded and severely damaged Platamona, near Karya, on the Gulf of Salonica.

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.

The Russian Circular to the Powers insists that any intervention between Greece and Turkey must be collective.

OBJECTIONS BY GREAT BRITAIN.

It is stated that Great Britain has objected to some points in the Circular.

THE FIGHTING AT TYRNAVOS.

APRIL 22.

The latest news from the seat of war is dated Tyrnavos, Tuesday evening, and states that the duel between the Turkish and Greek Artillery there continues, and that Greek reinforcements are arriving.

THE TURKS ADMIT HEAVY LOSSES.

The stubborn resistance of the Greeks at Nezeros and Reveni apparently continues and delays the Turkish advance.

The Turks admit having suffered heavy losses.

The Commanders on both sides have asked for reinforcements.

CAPTURE OF DAMASI DENIED.

The news of the capture of Damasi by the Greeks was premature.

Heavy fighting took place thereabout yesterday, but of an indecisive nature.

BOMBARDMENT OF LETOKHARI.

A Greek squadron has bombarded and severely damaged Letokhari, on the Gulf of Salonica.

BULGARIA THREATENS TO MOBILISE HER ARMY.

CONSTANFINOPLE, APRIL 22.

M. Markow, the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent here, has informed the Sultan that unless the *berats* for five additional Bishops in Macedonia are granted before Saturday next, Bulgaria will commence to mobilise her army.

The Sultan has sent a temporising reply.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT VIENNA.

The Emperor William has arrived at Vienna, and met with a most cordial reception.

MR. CECIL RHODES AT THE CAPE.

CAPETOWN, APRIL 21.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived here and been received most enthusiastically.

In a speech, made on landing, he said he hoped in time to constitutionally secure equal rights for all whites south of the Zambesi, without distinction as to race, and then the union of South Africa would gradually follow.

IMPORTANT DEFENCE MEASURES AT THE CAPE.

APRIL 22.

The Defences Commission which has been sitting here recommends the creation of a local force of eleven thousand men, the compulsory service of all white males and a large increase in the garrison.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 22.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Victoria, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left here, at 10-30. a.m., to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward mails of the 17th instant, arrived here at 8 a.m.

THE LOSS OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

SENTENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The sentence of the Court in the Warren Hastings inquiry is issued. Commander Holland is sentenced to be reprimanded, but Lieutenants Walker and Wyndham are acquitted. The finding of the court martial is confirmed, but what that finding is has not yet transpired. The documents will be returned to Bombay.

LORD SANDHURST AT POONA.

POONA, APRIL 22.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst arrived this evening from Mahableshwar. A few officials were present on the station to welcome his Excellency. Mr. Rand, Special Plague Officer, was also present. Lord Sandhurst enquired about the plague, after which his Excellency, with Captain Walton and Mr. Haron, with Mr. Rand, dined in the saloon.

Lord Sandhurst then left for Bombay, where he will meet Sir Charles Ollivant, who comes out by this mail, and also see the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, who goes away.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 13 new cases but no deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 9.

In the Special Plague Hospital 13 were admitted, 4 discharged cured, and 8 died, leaving 188 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 2 were admitted, 6 discharged cured, 2 died, and 20 remain under treament. In the Mahomedan Hospital 3 were admitted, making the number of those under treatment 56.

The Military Search Party resumed their operations to-day, their labour resulting in the discovery of 4 cases and 2 corpses; while 4,269 houses were searched, 12 fumigated, and 69 lime-washed.

The Municipal medical inspectors discovered 4 cases.

In the Connaught Market, a mutton butcher was found dead in his stall early this morning. The place was disinfected, and the other butchers removed to another part of the market.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

LOANS AND SPECULATIONS.

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 22.

One of the primary reasons for Sarvar Jung's removal from Hyderabad is that he successfully blocked the negotiations between the Nizam's and British Governments to raise a loan of a crore of rupees on the mortgage of Aurungabad, which the British Government were prepared to advance. The loan was subsequently obtained from Sir Asman Jah on the temporary mortgage of this district.

A hitch has occurred to hamper the immediate interests of the Godavery Valley Railway construction. The British financiers incensed by reports have been unwilling to accept debentures, and now in view of the unsettled state of Europe they stand firmly aloof. Mr. Pringle Rose, who was deputed to raise the loan, has accordingly returned disappointed, but an attempt will shortly be made to raise it in India on the Nizam's guarantee.

BITTEN BY A RABID DOG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 22.

Mr. A. H. Wilkin, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, who, last week, left Lahore for Rawalpindi, has been bitten by a mad dog, and ordered to leave for the Pasteur Institute at Paris at once. It appears Mr. Wilkin was bitten in the cheek and wrist, or hand, by a dog which had developed symptoms of rabies. He was at once treated at the hospital, the wounds being cauterized, after which he left for Rawalpindi.

EPIDEMIC OF CRIME IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, APRIL 21.

Yesterday, a customer of the Chartered Bank at Rangoon paid in a cheque for rupees five thousand. The cashier put the cheque on the desk near him, and thence it disappeared. The loss was not discovered till the day's balance was made up, and inquiries were at once instituted. The cheque was payable to bearer, and by mistake had not been crossed in the book. The thief or accomplice took it to the Bank of Bengal and received five notes of one thousand rupees each, which a few minutes later were changed at the Currency Office to fifty notes of rupees hundred each. The numbers of the notes are now published. The police suspect that some employee of the bank is the thief, and several have been arrested, but no definite evidence is yet forthcoming.

A Burman clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's office, to-day, pleaded guilty to criminal misappropriation of Rs. 278 from his office, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Anidat Mea, a Chittagonian, was, to-day, placed for trial before the Deputy Commissioner, charged with the theft of Rs. 75,000 from the Hongkong Bank. Evidence of the theft and of capture of the prisoner with notes in possession was given, and the case was adjourned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India arrived here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

HONG KONG, APRIL 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, April 22.

Mail steamer Paramatta, from Australia, arrived H. M. S. Flora, from Australia, arrived.

MR. CHARLES EVITT FROST.

The Bombay Civil Service has had during this year the misfortune to be deprived, by retirement, of the services of some of its most valued members, among whom we have to include Mr. Charles Evitt Frost, who has just retired after doing valuable and meritorious work for a period of twenty-seven years. On his arriving at Poona in October 1870, Mr. Frost was placed under the Collector to learn the formal revenue work, and was subsequently transferred, as Assistant Collector, to Satara, Thana, Sholapur, Surat, and Nassik. In May 1876, he officiated as Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent in Sholapur. He obtained, in May 1879, a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, and on his return to this country, in November 1880, performed the duties of Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Forest Settlement Officer at Nassik, holding for a period of three months charge of the office of Collector of Nassik in addition to his own duties. From 1887 to 1889, Mr. Frost did varied service in the Nassik, Bijapur, and Kaira Collectorates, and in the Panch Mahals, as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Forest Settlement Officer, Officiating Collector and Magistrate, and Officiating Political Agent at Cambay, Rewa Kantha, and Narukot. After a year's furlough to Europe, he was appointed to officiate as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar at Ahmedabad, where he did really good work till November 1894. In November of the following year, we find Mr. Frost doing excellent service at Kaira in the capacity of Officiating Collector and Magistrate, and District Registrar and Political Agent of Cambay. A year ago, Mr. Frost was transferred to Karwar, and officiated as Collector and Magistrate, and District Registrar of Kanara.

SENDING HOME INSANE SOLDIERS.

It was first decided by the authorities that the R. I. M. S. Clive should proceed to England with the surplus troops, but the order was cancelled in accordance it is said with instructions received from home and the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shanghai was chartered for the purpose. It seems, however, that no proper accommodation could be provided for "insane" in the chartered vessel which sailed on the 21st instant with 16 officers, 2 ladies, 4 children, 175 men, 89 women, and 216 children from this port. Consequently the R. I. M. S. Clive is again under orders to proceed to England with 5 officers, 22 warrant officers, 20 wives and 50 children, 80 men, 1 woman and two children, 3 officers insane, 6 violent, and 16 harmless insane. This makes a total of 25 officers and men who have lost their reason during the last few months while serving the Queen under an Indian sun. The Clive will leave this port for England on 1st May next with the above troops on board and is expected to arrive at her destination on May 26th. The vessel is at present undergoing the usual repairs in the Government Dock.

POLICE IN THE THANA DISTRICT.

The following letter, dated 19th instant, has been addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, by Messrs. Jehangirji H. Dady-shett, Khoja Ebrahimbhai Rajanbhai, B. R. Madgaumker, Shamrao Pandurang, Dwarkadass Lalloobhai, Kashinath P. Parab, and others:—

To H. Kennedy, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

SIR,—We, the undersigned residents of Borivli, Malad, and other villages in the Salsette Taluka, beg leave respectfully to request that you will be pleased to move the Government of Bombay to slightly increase the sanctioned complement of the police, on which devolves the duty of looking after these villages.

(2) The five or six watchmen now stationed at Malad are, we understand, required for duties spreading over nearly twenty-five villages grouped around the railway stations between Borivli and Goregaum. This, we submit, can hardly allow of even one policeman being permanently allotted to patrol the most important villages in the entire circuit in normal times. As it is, some of the villages within easy distance of the railway stations have latterly received a large influx of population from the city of Bombay which calls for greater vigilance on the part of the police. We do not say this from mere apprehension, but from actual experience of thefts committed, both at Borivli and Malad, where well-to-do families have taken refuge from infected quarters in the city. It may, perhaps, be urged that the ordinary police force of the district is not meant for the protection of this large number of refugees, but we respectfully venture to submit that, as common subjects of the Indian Government, they are entitled to the same protection of life and property as the permanent residents of the villages, and that change of place should make no difference in their sense of security.

(3) We are aware that the police force maintained in the Thana District is not quite adequate even for the permanent population, and that the men are fully employed without leaving reserve to meet extraordinary wants; but we venture to hope that in an emergency of this kind it is possible for the resources of the department, over which you have the honor to preside, to admit of a temporary re-distribution of the force, or for a small addition being made to the complement, so that principal villages like Borivli and Malad may receive at least two or three armed policemen for station and patrolling duty on the spot.

(4) We should feel grateful if you could see your way to arrange this in the event of the exigencies of the service not permitting of a permanent increase to the police force of this district at present.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL, as a legislator, is nothing if not seasonable. The other night he moved the adjournment of the House to consider Lord Salisbury's absence from England. Mr. Lewis seconded, and nobody spoke, so the little joke fizzled out. It was the first of April.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE troops moving in relief to Chitral will be railed to Nowshera this week, whence they march to Malakand.

IF native rumours are to be believed, a Turkish Envoy is now on his way to Kabul, though by what route is not mentioned. The report is probably untrue, though an Envoy could easily pass through Persia to Western Afghanistan.

THE Russians are said to have a small force encamped north of the Alai range, ready to move into the Pamir region when the passes are open. The object is said to be to complete the plague cordon in the Upper Oxus Valley.

IN the Bengal Provincial Budget a sum of Rs. 20,000 is provided for the erection of a parsonage at St. John's Church. The building will be erected on vacant land to the east of the church.

THE question of abolishing the Taki municipality for neglect of conservancy arrangements has recently been exercising the official mind. Sir A. Mackenzie has decided not to adopt drastic measures, but has sent a warning that as funds become available certain specific reforms must be introduced.

COLONEL STOPFORD, Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Artillery, Army Headquarters, proceeds on three months' leave to Kashmir. Captain F. E. Johnson will carry on the duties of his office; Captain H. E. Stanton acting as Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery.

THE recent outrages by Waziris both on the Gumal and Tochi routes are forming the subject of inquiry by the local Political Officers. The bands in each case seem to have been very small ones, and the mass of tribesmen in Waziristan are reported quiet. Additional patrols will, however, be required along the postal routes for some time to come.

AN intermediate class passenger with a ticket from Rahim Yarkhan to Multan city station was taken out of the train at Lodhran on the 16th instant with symptoms of the plague. He died a few hours subsequently. It is marvel how the man escaped detection at Khanpur.

THE Nawab of Bhawalpore's son and heir, a student at Aitchison Chiefs' College met with a severe accident on Saturday evening. While he was riding an Arab horse in the compound the animal charged into the College hospital verandah, the boy lighting head foremost against the verandah pillar, and sustaining a severe contusion on the top of the head and concussion of the brain. Medical assistance was quickly forthcoming and the boy is now making good recovery and is out of danger.

THE Hon'ble Mr. James, of the Calcutta Central Relief Fund, visited Lahore and met the Executive Relief committee of the Punjab on Monday morning. He listened to statements from Colonel Montgomery, Settlement Commissioner and Captain Dunlop Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, and other gentlemen, on the claims of the Punjab to an increased grant from the Calcutta Fund. Colonel Montgomery estimated the requirements at fifteen lakhs for relieving the distress in the Punjab. Captain Smith said that in Hissar three-fourths of the cattle had been killed or had left the district. Mr. James made a speech promising to bring the Punjab case before the committee.

BY the death of Sir Walter Eugene de Souza a large bequest will go to Doveton College, Calcutta. At present the exact amount of the bequest is not known, but is likely to be about fifteen lakhs of rupees. Of this money Sir Walter merely enjoyed a life interest. The testator is Mr. Lawrence de Souza, eldest brother of Sir Walter, who died about twenty-five years ago. The amount will probably be lodged with the Official Trustee, the interest being paid to the College for the maintenance and education of a certain number of boys who will be on the de Souza Foundation.

COLONEL ROEBUCK has won the Simla Horse case appeal at the Divisional Court at Amritsar. Judge Anderson said: Colonel Roebuck is entitled to a decree for Rs. 800, the price stipulated for the horse; Rs. 10, advanced to the syce at the request of the defendant; and Rs. 12, keep of the horse from the 5th May when despatched to the date of the institution of the suit 28th May; Rs. 822 in all. I accept the appeal and decree in the terms indicated above and order that the appellant shall get his costs throughout, including the costs of the revision in the Chief Court.

IN making some excavations in Hastings Street Calcutta the other day, a mysterious underground passage was discovered. No one appears to know anything about it or where it leads to. It does not appear to be a sewer, being well off the road and ten or twelve feet below the surface.

A HEAVY tidal bore came up the river on Sunday and did slight damage to the shipping, carrying away some of the moorings. A cargo boat capsized, and one of the crew was drowned. A native woman bathing was carried out, but rescued in mid-stream by passing boat. Another bore came up the river yesterday and damaged the after hawse pipe of the Rudiesheimer lying at the jetty, and swamped the steam launch Jasper on the Seebpore bank, where she had been beached the night previously. The Gurkha parted her flood chains and was swept inside.

THE Myingyan Prince escaped from Saigon about two months ago, and was supposed to be making his way through Toukin to Keng Hung *en route* to Upper Burma. He was caught, however, about Laokai and sent back to Saigon. The French authorities did not connive at his escape, and the smart way in which he was captured proved their anxiety to prevent his crossing into Burma. Even if he had entered British territory he would probably have had but a small following, for his name is no longer one to conjure with.

WE regret to record the death, suddenly, on the 16th instant, of the Reverend Arthur Bird, B.A., Senior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, and officiating Chaplain of Bellary, where the sad event took place. The deceased was a grandson of the late Bishop Corrie, the first Bishop of Madras, who died within the first two years of his episcopacy and was buried by the side of his wife in St. Georges Cathedral cemetery, Mrs. Corrie having predeceased her husband some two or three months. Mr. Bird was appointed to the Establishment in 1886 and attained the rank of Senior Chaplain in May of last year. His early death will be deeply regretted throughout the Diocese.

THE interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Tamluk Charitable Hospital was performed by Mr. W. R. Bright, the Collector of Midnapore, on Thursday.

LADY MACKENZIE'S fancy fair at Calcutta yielded the handsome profit of Rs. 18,000, and a cheque for that amount has now been forwarded to the Executive Committee.

THE tenders for the Calcutta Port Commissioners' debenture loan of fifteen lakhs were opened by the Commissioners at a meeting held the other day. The accepted tenders were at rates varying from Rs. 105-8-0 to Rs. 107, the average being Rs. 105-12-0.

SIXTY days' privilege leave is granted to Surgeon-Captain E. W. Morphew, A. M. S., from 17th May to 15th July, on private affairs, to Mussoorie.

THE Duchess Maria Josepha, wife of the celebrated oculist Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, and her daughter, Maria Gabrielle, devote the greater part of their time to the care of the three eye hospitals of the Duke, one of which is established in the Royal Palace at Tegernsee, while the others are at Munich and Meran respectively. The two ladies, who assist him in most of his operations, being skilled and trained nurses, enter fully into the spirit of his philanthropic work, and soothe with kindness the sufferings of those who are compelled to submit to the knife and instruments of the Royal surgeon. If the Duchess has any other hobby besides nursing, it is machinery, in which she manifests a vast amount of interest.

FIVE different portraits of Lady Hamilton, Nelson's Emma, after Romney and Sir Joshua Reynolds, are among the very large and interesting collection of engravings the sale of which is to come off at Sotheby's. The collection is rich in portraits of famous Lord Chancellors and other legal dignitaries; some of them bear Sir Horace Walpole's handwriting. The collection, formed before the year 1850, contains numerous works, mezzotint and others, after Gainsborough, as well as the two artists already named, and Hoppner, and a few by F. Bartolozzi.—On the two following days, and at the same establishment, the late Mr. F. C. Roper's collection of botanical books will be disposed of. The library contains many very valuable works. The "Grete Herbal," Lindley and Hutton's "Fossil Flora of Great Britain," Dibdins "Tour in France and Germany," Harvey's "Phycologia Britannica," Sowerby's "English Botany," with several unpublished plates, and a complete set of his "Mineral Conchology" may be specially mentioned.

MRS. BESANT arrived in New York the other day. She will remain in the United States for some time. She has been telling the newspapers that she has no quarrel whatever with Mrs. Tingley, who claims to be the legitimate successor of Madame Blavatsky. Mrs. Besant declared her mission to be to spread Theosophy. Here is one statement she made: You have heard, have you not, that the soul of Mme. Blavatsky has been transmitted to a young Brahmin? That is quite true. She told me before she died that her soul would reappear in India, and it old, so his occult prevers will not be shown shown for several years has come true. This Brahmin is only nineteen years old, tso his occult powers will not be shown for several years to come, but that he possesses these powers is indisputable. At her first lecture Mrs. Besant was to "try the experiment of throwing upon the screen by means of a magic-lantern pictures of the aura of man—that is, a vapour of varying colours which surrounds every individual denoting his or her chief characteristics—as seen by highly trained occultists." The result of Mrs. Besant's attempt we have not heard.

AS was anticipated, the Reichstag confirmed the votes of the Budget Committee upon the German Navy Estimates of 1897-98. The result is that though the first instalments for the battleship Ersatz Konig Wilhelm and the gunboats Ersatz Hyane and Ersatz Iltis have been sanctioned, those for the two second-class cruisers "O" and "P," the despatch vessel Ersatz Falke, a divisional torpedo-boat, and eight torpedo-boats have been refused. Although in former years the Reichstag has shown a determined front when large naval demands have been made, it has never dealt so drastically with the programme of the Government. The firmer attitude is due in part to the redistribution of force among the political parties, but much more to suspicion of the Government, which, after constantly disavowing the "boundless schemes" attributed to it, sprang a surprise upon the deputies by the presentation of Admiral Hollmann's now famous memorandum, which, as subsequently appears, had received the full approval of Prince Hohenlohe, and cannot therefore properly be described as unconstitutional. The conclusion of the debate was in no way remarkable. Count Posadowsky, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, made the best he could of the financial situation. Herr von Volmar, the South German Socialist, charged the Government with having broken its pledges and falsified the position it had assumed. Herr von Bennigsen supported the demands, and Herr Richter again satirised the alarmist plea of the Naval Secretary, while Baron Marschall argued that without a fleet a great empire was impossible, and Dr. Bachem explained the attitude of the Clericals as based upon the need of internal reforms. It is probable that the adverse vote marks the retarding of the Government proposal rather than its overthrow.

AS there seems to be some confusion as to what is the exact relationship borne by the now notorious Lieutenant Eloff to President Kruger, it may be as well to say that he is his grandson. Except for this fact his drunken insult towards the Queen would have no importance. In their cups men are apt to betray their real feelings, and those feelings are very apt to be those of the rest of their family.

CANDIDATES for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps by supplementary selection will in future, says the *Times*, be required to attach to their applications a separate letter detailing any family claims they may have for appointment to the Staff Corps generally and to any command in particular. They will also be required to make known any special qualification they may possess—viz., whether they passed in any native language, in musketry, &c. Each candidate's wishes will be duly noted and every endeavour made to meet them, but the military authorities wish it to be distinctly understood that they can give no assurance whatever "that a candidate will be appointed to any particular command or regiment, or, indeed, to the Staff Corps at all, before he becomes disqualified by age." Their desire is as far as possible to meet the convenience of officers, but in view of the large number of applications continually reaching them they are compelled to exercise judgment in the selection of candidates.

AT a recent trial a 6in. nickel Harveyed plate measuring 8 feet by 6 feet, and made by Vickers, Son and Co. (Limited), Sheffield, was fired at by a 6in. B.L. gun with the full charge of 48lb. of powder giving a striking velocity of 1,960 feet seconds, the distance of gun from plate being 30 feet. After the five rounds required to fulfil the conditions no cracks were found, all the projectiles were broken to small pieces, and only two fine surface hair cracks developed. The actual penetration measured by the points of two projectiles being jarred out was only 14in. Holtzer service projectiles of 100lb. weight were used. As the result of this trial the plate was accepted. The makers asked for a sixth shot to be fired and the request was granted. The result was practically the same as before. Slight surface cracks showed round the point of impact, but otherwise the plate was undamaged.

SOME interesting statistics are given in the same article concerning the people who travel most. Since 1893 exact statistics of visitors to Paris have been kept by the police, to whom proprietors of hotels and pensions have regularly to make returns. These statistics work out as follows:—

	1893	1894	1895
English	46,190	44,027	43,373
Americans	39,322	40,085	42,317
Germans	31,402	31,278	31,224

This would seem to show that the English still maintain their reputation as the greatest travellers in the world. They certainly outnumber two or three times the American visitors at Swiss, French, Italian, or Austrian resorts. It is stated that about 20,000 Americans visit Rome each winter.

IF the view of the paramount obligation of emergent public business which the Madras Bench expressed the other day were more consistently held, a good deal of hardship would be avoided in connection with litigation in India, remarks a contemporary. "The point was whether the Court should or should not adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Advocate-General, Mr. Spring-Branson, and the Chief Justice, very properly in our opinion, observed that to put aside urgent public business is an inconvenient way of showing respect to the memory of worthy men. And of all Indian business that of the Judge can least be postponed without the risk of hardship and loss. A case occurred in the Punjab some months ago where a public holiday was declared for no better reason than that the Lieutenant-Governor was that day receiving an honorary degree at the Convocation of the local University, and one unfortunate suitor whose case had been long pending in the Chief Court had his suit once more relegated to the distant future, though he could scarcely be expected to accept as a sufficient explanation the fact that on that particular day the Lat Saheb was having the letters LL. D. added to his name."

AMONG new novels which are to appear almost immediately are Mr. David Christie Murray's "A Rogue's Conscience," and Mrs. Riddell's "Did He Deserve It," both published by Messrs. Downey and Co.; "A Passing Madness," by Miss F. Marryat; "The Lady Charlotte," by Miss A. Sergeant; and "The Adventure of the Broad Arrow," by Mr. Morley Roberts, published by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD		PLAGUE. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	0
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mantvi	4	1	
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	3	1	19
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	1	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	2	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	11
	Khara Talao	2	1	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	1	2	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	5
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	1	
	Kamatipura	1	0	15
	Tardeo	3	0	
	Byculla	1	1	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewri	1	0	9
	Sion	4	1	
G	Mahim	2	0	
	Worli	1	0	2
	Water Division	0	1	1
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	0	0	2
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road		2	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Jain		3	
	Dharavi Plague		1	
	Arthur Road		3	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Hindu Fever		2	
	Sion Rori		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Khoja		0	
	Churaey Road		0	
	Darlasthan		0	
	Lohara		0	
	Dossa Osval		0	15
	Parel		2	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Colaba Jamsetji Bunder		0	
	Colaba		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Chhatri Sarang		0	
	Nizampura		0	
	Bhatia		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	St. George's		0	
	Worli Plague		0	
	Parsee		1	
	Reay Road		1	
	Total	33	24	79

Total to date...11,678 9,976

This return is very encouraging, the total mortality being 17 less than on Tuesday, when the figures were considerably smaller than on any day since December 9. It is noteworthy that 79 deaths is below the daily average for the month of April for the last five years, which is eighty-eight. The publication of the figures caused widespread satisfaction, and the belief was generally expressed that the regular normal mortality will soon be reached. It is earnestly hoped that the authorities will be able to stamp out the epidemic before the break of the monsoon.

CLOSING OF THE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL-GROUND AT GRANT ROAD.

EIGHT DAYS' NOTICE.

Yesterday's *Government Gazette* contains the following notification ordering the closing of the Grant Road Mahomedan cemetery on the 30th instant:—

Whereas the City of Bombay is visited by an attack of dangerous epidemic disease, namely bubonic plague; and whereas the Governor of Bombay in Council is of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the spread thereof: pursuant to the provisions of section 2, sub-section 1, of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf conferred by the Governor General in Council under section 2, sub-section 3, of the same Act, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to direct that the Mahomedan burial ground situate at Grant Road within the City of Bombay (containing by admeasurement 17,870 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on the north partly by land the property of Government and partly by the Kamatipura Municipal Milch Cattle Stable, on the south by Grant Road, on the east by Trimbuck Parashram Street, and on the west by Cursetji Sukhaji Street) shall on and after the 30th day of April 1897 be no longer used for the disposal of the dead until further notice.

INSPECTION OF HOSPITALS.

The Plague Committee, consisting of General Gatacre and Dr. Dimmock, accompanied by Dr. Hughes and Dr. Weir, met the Hon. Mr. Birdwood on the Apollo Bunder and proceeded yesterday morning to inspect the following hospitals:—

(1) Lakri Bunder.—The Committee met Dr. MacCarthy and watched the inpection of passengers just arrived by the Goa steamer being carried out by Dr. Crimmin, V. C., and other staff. All arrangements were most satisfactory, and great assistance was being rendered by Mr. Shepherd and his staff.

(2) Clive Road Hospital (Bunia community) was visited. There were only three patients, and the total number of cases admitted in the hospital was 34, out of which 22 died, 9 cured and 3 remained. Mortality appeared to be high because many cases were received in morbid state. Management is satisfactory.

(3) At the Wari-Bunder Government hospital they met Dr. Brogden, Dr. Britto and Dr. Miss Brennan. There were 21 patients and two nurses, Miss Robinson and Miss Tyrrwhit. Sea passengers detained under suspicion are received for two or three days until case is declared.

(4) Narielwady Government Hospital is now completed and will be opened immediately for reception of suspicious cases from inward sea traffic, which is now becoming very heavy, being over 2,000 a day.

(5) Reay Road Government Hospital contains 2 patients only. The doctor in charge is Dr. Nanji and the nurse Miss Murray.

(6) Parel Government House Hospital contains 64 patients and is in first class working order.

(7) The Parsee Hospital was next inspected, where the Committee were met by Drs. Bahadhurji and Turkhad. There were 12 patients and two nurses Miss Jones and Miss Hale.

(8) The Hindu Hospital contains 31 patients and the Committee met Dr. Bhalchandra there.

(9) Grant Road Government Hospital is in charge of Dr. MacCabe Dallas, and it contains 38 patients. They also the visited nurses' quarters in Northbrook Gardens, and found the same satisfactory.

(10) At the Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital they were met by Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy and Dr. Ibrahim and Dr. Mrs. Beale. There are 17 patients there, and the arrangements for patients and families were found to be highly satisfactory.

(11) Churni Road Government Hospital was last inspected, where there are 10 patients. The Committee was met by Dr. Wilkins and Nurses Miss Gatrat and Miss Kateeb.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT SANTA CRUZ.

The result of the examination of passengers leaving the Santa Cruz railway station by up-trains from midday on the 17th to midday on the 21st inst., has been that there were five cases detained, and three suspected cases detected, making a total of eight cases. The sufferers were sent to the Khar Hospital, Bandora. Correspondents state that Dr. M. E. Pavri, who made himself famous in the cricket field in the days of Lord Harris, has been quietly, but carefully and conscientiously, getting through the inspection work with the assistance of a staff of hospital assistants. He is kind and courteous to the rich or the poor, and has already earned the esteem of railway passengers. Yesterday two Hindus went to him and requested him to go to Andheri to examine a patient whom they wanted to take to Bombay, saying they would pay the fare and medical fee. As Dr. Pavri is in the employ of the Plague Committee, and as the sufferer was likely to become a railway passenger, and liable to medical inspection at Santa Cruz, Dr. Pavri refused to go even when he was not on duty. A Marwaree wanted to take him to Sopala to examine a patient on payment of his fare and fee; but got a similar refusal.

THE RETURN OF THE WANDERERS.

Evidences abound on all hands that the return of refugees who fled from the city some months back is proceeding at a rate well-nigh as rapid as the exodus. It is estimated that from January 1st to April 21st the number of departures by Shepherd's boats has been 72,295, while the arrivals have numbered no less than 71,343, leaving only a small balance against Bombay for the current year. It was not until the middle of March (after the termination of the Holi festival) that the excess of departures over arrivals was changed, but since then it has gone on steadily, not to say rapidly, as the subjoined figures of the daily traffic will show:—

GOA LINE.

To and from Vingoria, Malwa, Dawgur, Rajapur, Jetpore, Ratnaghiri, Jaigar, Raya, and Foongoos:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
March 21	388	139
" 22	462	124
" 23	532	107
" 24	453	108
" 25	536	109
" 26	578	122
" 27	737	197
" 28	567	140
" 29	619	115
" 30	771	123
" 31	578	152
April 1	399	134
" 2	397	112
" 3	148	122
" 4	145	106
" 5	487	204
" 6	695	184
" 7	719	195
" 8	818	133
" 9	834	322
" 10	713	115
" 11	410	130
" 12	532	95
" 13	693	104
" 14	775	184
" 15	705	98
" 16	845	172
" 17	747	112
" 18	554	108
" 19	583	112
" 20	844	100
" 21	528	101
Total...	18,614	4,396
	4,396	

Excess of arrivals over departures 14,218

JAYGAR LINE.

To and from Alibag, Rewdanda, Jungira, Severdhan, Bankote, Maprole, Desgaum, Hurney, Dabool, Carbone, and Golcote:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
March 21	433	215
" 22	388	164
" 23	696	172
" 24	536	234
" 25	1043	162
" 26	1130	191
" 27	983	170
" 28	731	127
" 29	566	187
" 30	880	121
" 31	596	251
April 1	539	175
" 2	298	169
" 3	194	144
" 4	404	304
" 5	850	215
" 6	973	177
" 7	865	258
" 8	895	220
" 9	896	207
" 10	554	190
" 11	525	215
" 12	527	144
" 13	678	177
" 14	543	212
" 15	457	254
" 16	511	352
" 17	299	104
" 18	382	203
" 19	649	208
" 20	806	167
" 21	622	164
Total...	20,490	6,331
	6,334	

Excess of arrivals over departures 14,123

Total net immigration into Bombay by Shepherd's steamers, since March 31... 28,344

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday the number of persons, who left Bombay and arrived in the city by sea and road was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,505, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,670, making a total of 4175 persons. Departures by sea 1,250, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,600, making a total of 2,850, persons. Excess of arrivals over departures 1,325, persons.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A KOJAH HOSPITAL

A meeting of the Khoja Plague Committee was convened at Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's House at Khoja Mohalla, yesterday morning, to consider the offer made by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hassum Bhaloo to bear all the expenses in connection with the hospital, and has hired a house for the purpose which has been approved by the Plague Committee. Many members of the Committee were present. The Honourable Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, the chairman, presided and moved the following resolution:—"That experience having shown that a hospital nearer the Khoja locality would be more beneficial to the community and would

and Tavaria, Messrs. Khimji, Battliwala, and Marshall, Superintendent Hack, Inspectors Ellis and Cunningham, and Nurse Wheatley, with a large escort of military and police, carried out a thorough search of the whole of Worli and Love Grove. In all three cases were discovered and sent to the Worli hospital, which is now nearly full, tending to show that all cases in this district have been found thanks to the untiring energy of Dr. Jennings the officer in charge of District No. 10 (F and G wards). The party met at 7-30 a.m. at the Worli Hospital, and then broke up into several sections. Dr. Jennings led the search from the Mahim end, while Professor Muller began near Love Grove, and two other parties started in the centre and worked outwards to meet them. In this way the whole of Worli was searched in about two hours, and there was no possibility of patients escaping. The first case discovered was that of a man in a temporary hut. He pretended to be well, but the fact that he was very industriously grinding corn while his wife basked in the morning sun—an unusual division of labour amongst coolies—aroused the suspicions of Professor Muller, and led to the detection of the case. A child suffering from the plague in a house near the hospital was removed by its parents to the other end of Worli as soon as the news of the impending search got abroad, only however to be discovered by the party starting at that end. The child and its parents were all sent to the hospital in a bullock cart. A large number of locked-up houses were opened and searched and several bonfires of rubbish were made. Nurse Wheatley's services were required several times to examine purdah ladies.

SAHEBS' SERVANTS HOSPITAL.

Return for week ending Thursday (22nd) show: Patients in wards at beginning of week 7, and discharged cured four, viz., Baloo coachman, of Dr. Byramji, Mody Khana; Arcange, cook of Mr. Traylen, Patel Street, Fort; Govind, servant of Mr. Glazebrook, Malabar Hill; Francis, servant of Mr. Ellis R. I. M. S. Mayo, Government Dockyard, while three remain in the wards, two of whom are convalescent. There have been no new cases admitted during the week.

VISITATION AT COLABA.

Yesterday morning Major Roughton, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Brewin, and Mr. K. R. Kama, accompanied by Surgeon-Lieutenant Howell in the course of their visitation of the Lower Colaba district, discovered a case of plague in the B. B. & C. I. Railway cotton shed. The man was at once removed to hospital. Proceeding within the railway limits in a shed adjacent to the Wodehouse Bridge two suspicious cases were discovered. The sufferers were kept under observation.

A BATCH OF FIFTY RECOVERED.

The following fifty patients have been discharged from the Grant Road Hospital:—Men—Puran Hiralal, Bhagoo Pandoo, Cassinath Gunesh, Rahim Lalla, Ebrahim Cumrooteen, Devala Metha, Rahimtoola Kudrodeen, Ebrahim Gomer, Purbhoo Mahabeer, Abdool Kurreem, Wamon Cassinath, Nahan Perin, Bapoo Pandoo, Naroo Kushaba, Sawpal Hanuman, Mahadew Luximon, Kania Lalla, Hanuman Binda, Ramchandar Dhaku, Narayen Gunput, J. DeMello, Raya Luximon, Adam Alli, Nurbidas T. Prasad, Kurson Jewa, Randass Baltak, Ambaji Matloo, Dhondo Dowlatta, Balia Kushaba, Luximon Pandoo, and Damoo Nurso. Women—Sonbai Sadhev, Anarabai, Vujjeerbai Atarakee, Suckina Salina, Munjula Nana, Begum Calba, Laxmi Rowji, Moonabai Balla, Durzee Luximon, Jainabee Essuf Khan, Zingee Babaji, Tannee Pandoo, Girja Rama, Anantbai, of Palitana, Mary Lazarus, Ameenabee M. Ebrahim, Jerabai Juman, Jeajee Mukhtajee, and Ningoo Nursoo.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning:—Convalescent, 1; remaining under treatment, 2.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital shows:—Admitted 3; died 1; remaining under treatment 17—sixteen being males, and one female.

BHATIA HOSPITAL FUND.

The following is a list of further amounts paid into the Bhatia Plague Hospital Fund:—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	10,300
Dharsey Hemraj and Sons	151
Messrs. Purshotam Nursey and Sons	101
,, Ladha Khan'n Mukadum	101
,, Khatau Ladha Kesarvala	101
,, Valabdas Hirji Giwala	101
,, Sadik the Parsi Jam Khanda wala	101
,, Rowji Tersey	101
,, Mowjee Shivjee	101
,, Rowji Bhimji and Amarji Dayal	51
Under-signed Hindu brothers	51
Tulsidas Morarji Mukadum	51
Korji Mowji	51
Madhavdas Premji	51
Damji Jadavji	51
e srs. Khetsey Dharamsey	51
,, Khetsey Kanjee & Co	51
,, Megji Pitamber	51
,, Mathuradas Dharsey	51
,, Shamjee Lladhar	51
,, Kara Damjee	51
,, Goculdas Kanjee	51
,, Sunderjee Keshavjee	51
,, Ratansey Muljee	51
Total....	11,301

PLAGUE IN BANDORA.

The official returns of plague at Bandora since the 14th instant are as under:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
14 April	4	1
15 ,,	3	1
16 ,,	1	2
17 ,,	0	0
18 ,,	0	1
19 ,,	0	0
20 ,,	2	0
Total....	8	5
Preceding week	7	6
Previously reported	918	783
Total since outbreak	931	794

The mortality during the week may be thus distributed:—Chinchpogli, 1; Kolwad, 1; Khari, 1; and Hospital, 2;—total 5.

POONA.

The City Municipal offices returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Wednesday show the following results:—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths
Bhowani	2	0
Mungwar	1	0
Budhwar	2	0
Nana	1	0
Ganj	1	0
Somwar	1	0
Bhamburda	2	1
Near Parbuti	1	0
Vetal	0	0
Ganesh	0	0
Rawiwar	0	0
Sukerwar	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Sadashiv	0	0
Segregation	0	0
Narayen	0	0
Kasba	0	0
Rasta	0	0
Sanwar	0	0
Residence unknown	0	0
Previous attacks	0	4
Total....	11	5
Total up to date	1,909	1,357

Total mortality from all causes 9.—*Herald*.

KARACHI.

APRIL 19.

A disinfecting party and the sanitary inspectors were out to-day.

The returns issued to-day notify 33 new cases and 21 deaths. The totals to date are 3,709 cases and 3,047 deaths. The new Keamari village has cases and deaths, and about 40 of the new huts were destroyed by fire yesterday. A European assistant at Messrs. Cosser and Company was taken yesterday to the Lady Dufferin Hospital, suffering from high fever and a swelling under his arm. The opinion to-day is that both fever and swelling may be caused by a cut on his hand.

The returns from all the plague hospitals show 195 patients remaining, 14 admissions, 7 deaths, and 4 discharged cured. The Lady Dufferin Hospital has three convalescents.

The weather has been very warm till to-day; now damp winds and cloudy skies prevail. Numbers of people continue to return to Karachi daily, and business looks more cheerful.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Wednesday, writes our correspondent, was the fourth day of the inoculations, and Dr. Kalapesi inoculated 177 persons, of whom six were operated upon a second time. Among the inoculated was Dr. Viriato Pinto, the delegate of the Medical Council of Goa, and among those for the second time was Captain Azavedo the Administrator of Damaun. In watching these inoculations of Dr. Kalapesi, one learns what the plague has made in this city, which contains only a hundredth part of the population of Bombay, the eagerness with which people desire to be inoculated with a view to escape from the plague, and that more than the possession of Professor Haffkine's lymph and a French hypodermic syringe is required for a medical practitioner to be competent to inoculate. When one hears of a person dying within two hours of his being inoculated by the hands of a person who at the time had little or no faith in inoculation, he himself not being inoculated as yet, but performs it as a duty thrown on his shoulders by his superiors, the reasonable inference to be drawn is not to throw doubt on the efficacy of the inoculation, but to consider the inoculation unskilfully performed; in other words, the man must have been attacked with plague at the time he was inoculated. This latter inference has been strengthened by finding on enquiry that four or five members of his family died of plague. The *modus operandi* observed by the expert Dr. Kalapesi in inoculating may be related for the edification of the novices to the process. When a person to be inoculated appears before him, he has to undergo the keen observation of Dr. Kalapesi who tries to find out whether there is any visible pallor on the face (as a matter of fact from observing pallor on the face of a person who submitted himself to inoculation he found out after investigation that he had fever 103·5 degrees and in all probability he was already attacked by plague,—of course he declined inoculating him), and marks on ears, hands, and feet. He next feels the pulse, and if he has some doubt, he uses the thermometer to ascertain the temperature. In the event of the temperature being above normal he declines to inoculate the man. He then enquires whether the person resides in an infected locality or there had been any deaths from plague in the family, and according to the result of the enquiry, he examines carefully the glands to find out if a bubo is being formed. In these enquiries it was elicited on Monday that many a person who offered to be inoculated had lost from one to eight members of the family within a week or ten days. In two cases one had lost her husband three days ago, and the other the day before. In another case two children of the ages of 4 and 2 had lost their mother and father within the last three days. He declines to inoculate an infant, very young and delicate, who is, or who are convalescent from small-pox, measles or any acute illness. His dose of the lymph is regulated by the age, the strength, and the affliction of the person to be inoculated. He rejected ten persons from the inoculation, five suspected to be attacked with plague, and one being suspected to be a leper, one convalescent from measles, and three being very old and of feeble constitution. Some people are now anxious to be inoculated, not because they are afraid to die of plague, but they would be safe from being dragged to the plague hospital. Persons are so overanxious to be inoculated that some of them who are rejected for old age, implore for it, some actually suffering from fever conceal their real condition and leave it to be detected by the skill of Dr. Kalapesi.

The daily mortality from plague is horrible, sometimes double the present mortality of Bombay. Whole families are carried away by it. It has even made its appearance in the mandwas erected by the people. Mr. Yeshwantrao Nathoba Chanbal, Translator to Government, died of ordinary fever and asthma in the Prabhu Mandwa, at the advanced age of seventy five, after having served the Damaun Government for many years. He was absent from his duties only since the connection between Lower and Upper Damaun was cut off by order of the Governor. It is a matter of regret that owing to the British cordon his sons, daughter, and other relatives who longed to be present at his death were unable to do so. Shet Sorabji received, this morning, a telegram from the Minister of the Colonies, Lisbon: "We have commanded the Governing Council (Goa) to render help. We have requested the British Government to intervene." Eighty-five persons on the 19th, and ninety, one on the 20th received free medicine from Shet Sorabji.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

We give the following exactly as it reaches us:—

SIR,—I crave you will be kind enough as to give a small space in your valuable journal for which I shall feel highly thankful.

My daughter Amarbai aged 12 years attacked by plague was admitted in the Parel Hospital on the 21th of March last.

I thand God that my daughter is entirely cured solely by Dr. Thomson's medicane in eighteen days.

While I was attending my sick daughter in this hospital I have find out personally that Dr. Thomson and Revd. Sister Ursula as well as the other Sisters were all very kind and takes great deal of pain in looking after all the unfortunate sick people in such a kind manner that they all deserves the highly thanks by the public and I myself also highly grateful to them all.

SIR,—It is a false rumour that are floating about, that at the hospital the patients are treated very badly and that no care is taken of them, to this I beg to say for the sake of public that at the hospital every care is taken in a most kind manner and that there is nothing to complain of any thing.—Yours most obedient servant,

CANJEE KISSON,
Butler to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.
Bombay, April 22nd, 1897.

A MATTER OF COURTESY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Persons found in railway trains suffering from the plague are sent to plague hospitals for treatment and detained there until quite cured, but no intimation of their whereabouts is unfortunately given to their relatives or friends, and the absence of this information undoubtedly becomes a great source of anxiety to them. I therefore respectfully beg to request Government, through your columns, to be so good as to direct the officers in charge of the hospitals to write to the relatives or friends, if any, of the persons thus detained, of the fact of the detention of this fact as soon as possible after the detention. I think no special reasons need be given here for so obviously reasonable a request.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, April 21. P. R. DESAI.

THIRD DAY.

CHARGE AGAINST A PARSI DOCTOR OF OBSTRUCTING A PLAGUE AUTHORITY AT SURAT.

TECHNICAL POINTS RAISED BY THE DEFENCE.

The hearing in this case in which Dr. Phirozsha Bhaka of Surat is charged by Mr. W. Barrett, a Special Plague authority, with obstructing him in the discharge of his duties, was resumed on Monday before Mr. Motilal, the First Class Magistrate of Surat. The Government Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bezonji detended Dr. Bhaka. The case being the first of its kind since the coming into operation of the new Government Rules under Act III of 1897 and one of considerable interest to the people of Surat who have of late been complaining of the alleged harsh measures of the authorities a large concourse of people assembled in the court which was filled to suffocation, a great many unable to secure standing room in the court house, remaining in the yard.

The prosecution having closed its case, on the magistrate calling upon the defence to produce evidence, Mr. Taleyarkhan said that before calling his witnesses he wished to argue one or two points of law, in which if his contentions were upheld there would be a speedy end to the proceedings. It was for the prosecution, argued the counsel, to prove that the obstruction, if any was offered, was offered when the complainant was discharging any public function. The complainant had produced in court two documents which purported to confer on him the authority of a Special Plague officer. The duties of such an officer were defined and explained in Rule 7 of the Government Rules under Act III of 1897. Under these rules a clear distinction was made between a plague authority and a medical plague authority. Rule 7 empowered a plague authority only to visit places suspected of shielding a plague patient, to enter into any dwelling by force if the entry was resisted, and to detain for the purpose of medical examination any person found suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague. It did not confer any authority to remove or segregate the patient, which was left entirely to the medical authority whose duties were defined in Rule 9. Mr. Barrett was an ordinary plague authority, was not a medical man, and knew nothing of medicine. He was therefore clearly not a medical plague authority as is referred to in Rule 9. In fact, the documents he had produced clearly mentioned that his duties were to report cases, see that they were not concealed, and to look after the white-washing and disinfecting of dirty houses. He had no authority to remove patients, and yet according to the evidence for the prosecution it was while he was attempting to segregate a suspected patient that Dr. Bhaka obstructed him. The defence denied the charge altogether, but even supposing that Dr. Bhaka did obstruct Mr. Barrett, his conduct was not criminal inasmuch as he was only preventing the illegal and unauthorized acts of an official. The law on the point was clear, and unless and until the prosecution showed that it was part of Mr. Barrett's duties to segregate patients the case must fail to the ground, as Mr. Barrett was not performing a public function at the time of the alleged obstruction.

The Magistrate: But you forget, Mr. Taleyarkhan, that Mr. Barrett was carrying out the orders of Dr. Nariman.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: Yes, it is so in the evidence, but I do not believe that Dr. Nariman can issue such orders. Even if he did issue them Mr. Barrett was not bound to carry them out and if he attempted to carry them out he attempted to do an unauthorized and illegal act, the performance of which anywhere can be justified in preventing by all reasonable means.

The Magistrate: But Dr. Nariman is a medical plague authority.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: I grant that he is.

The Magistrate: Then is it not his duty to segregate patients or order them to be segregated?

Mr. Taleyarkhan: Yes, it is; but if you read Rule 9 aright you atonce see that the medical plague authority's presence is necessary at the time of removing the patient. Besides, no order of removal can be made without an examination of the patient.

The Magistrate: And Dr. Nariman did examine the patient.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: Yes, but when? Eight or ten hours before Mr. Barrett came to remove the man. Surely Government did not intend a medical examination to be such a farce. What is required is an examination immediately before the removal. All points the court will be pleased to hold that no offence had been committed and thus not brand me with the degredation of a conviction for evincing zeal for a patient of mine.

THE DECCAN SABHA AND THE PLAGUE.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MILITARY HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The Deccan Sabha has addressed the following letter to the Poona Plague Committee:—

To the Chairman, Plague Committee, Poona.

SIR,—We have to offer our grateful thanks to the Committee for the courtesy they have shown to us in giving to our last representation their sympathetic consideration.

We appreciate the great anxiety of the Committee in the earnest endeavours they have been making to stamp out the plague as early as possible, and we assure them of the cordial support and co-operation of the members of our respective institutions.

By their having fully recognised the justice of our complaints contained in our last representation, and having taken immediate steps to remove them, the Committee have given an assurance to the public of the city that their grievances will always receive from the Committee a full and patient hearing.

We have no desire to do anything which would in any way hamper the work of the Committee, but representing, as we do, two public institutions of this city, we feel it our duty to bring to the notice of the Committee the just and reasonable complaints of the public and to offer such suggestions as in our opinion would help to remove them.

1. The Committee are not perhaps aware that at present great annoyance and suffering is caused to many people who are without a careful and proper Inspection, seized and forcibly taken away by the search parties to the plague hospitals, where it is found out that they are perfectly free from the plague. There are instances of perfectly healthy persons having been taken away, even after the hospital assistants in charge of search parties had explicitly declared that such persons were not affected with the plague.

2. In the same manner, not only the friends and relation of plague patients, but their neighbours and, in many cases, even the passers-by are indiscriminately seized and sent to the segregation camp, and persons so seized are not allowed any time to make their arrangements about the custody of their property nor even have they the time to get such necessary things as they desire to take with them. Again, all the relations of the patent having been sent to the segregation camp, no one is left behind to look after his property and keep the segregated relations informed of the condition of the patient. An instance recently occurred where the relations of a patient having been segregated for ten days had no information whatever of the condition of the patient. They even did not know whether he was living or dead. On being released from the segregation camp after the expiry of the period, they inquired after the patient at the special Plague Hospital, and were informed that he had died a week ago. It is difficult to imagine what heavy shock those that were nearest and dearest to the deceased must have felt at this intelligence. The rigidity of the Committee's measures in this matter results in snapping asunder the tenderest ties of human nature. Beyond all the serious inconveniences resulting from such segregation, the Hindu public have a religious duty to perform the funeral obsequies which are enjoined and made obligatory upon them by their religion. It is their religious belief that the soul of the dead obtains no rest if these last rites are not performed by his nearest relation. We are confident that the Plague Committee are not desirous of doing anything which would interfere with the religious feeling of any community, and we feel certain we have only to call their attention to any such unconscious departure from this principle to prevent future violations of the same.

3. The Native gentlemen who accompany the search parties, complain that their instructions are not communicated to the soldiers, and that they are subjected to frequent insults and annoyances.

His Excellency the Governor and the Plague Committee were anxious that the religious feelings of the communities should not be unnecessarily hurt by the present operations, and we believe it was with this view that native gentlemen were requested to accompany the search parties and to guide them in the inspection of native houses. The places of worship and kitchens in Hindu houses the Committee have ruled are not to be visited by British soldiers, unless (a) the inmates refuse to come out of these rooms, or (b) there are strong grounds for suspecting the concealment of plague cases or corpses in such places, or (c) it is absolutely necessary to get to other parts of the house. The native Volunteers complain that this rule is not observed by the soldiers, even when they are explicitly informed of the sacred character of such places or of the absence of any grounds for suspecting concealment. Under these circumstances, the Volunteers believe that their presence with their useless position is solely for securing the end the Committee have in view, and they are therefore unwilling to continue any longer to remain in what is an absolutely intolerable position for them. The deputation from our institutions that had last waited upon you had suggested that passes should be granted to native gentlemen; and that, even for the conduct of soldiers in their dealings with the Volunteers and others referring to the plague work should be printed upon them. This suggestion not having been as yet adopted by the Committee, it frequently happens that search parties decline to allow Volunteers to accompany them.

4. That after notice has been notified to the public that nothing, save bedding and personal apparel of the person who died of the plague shall be burnt. This rule, we regret to have to say, is not observed by the soldiers. Not only the bedding and clothing of the deceased is burnt, but in many cases the furniture, cooking utensils, and others of his belongings are put into the fire, and many valuable belongings of neighbours have been so destroyed. Besides, the belongings of a person suspected to have the plague are burnt before the nature of his illness is definitely ascertained by a duly qualified doctor. In the same way, the search parties break open even small boxes and chests which cannot possibly accommodate a human body. Though the Committee have issued strict prohibition against such damage, but their instructions are completely disregarded. This wholesale and wanton destruction of property has brought loss and ruin to many people, and is, we believe, one of the principle causes which impell some of them to conceal plague cases.

5. In addition to the foregoing, there are many other complaints reported to us against the misbehaviour of the soldiers. For instance, whilst inspecting a house, the soldiers put into their mouths whatever eatables they find there. In some houses they insist upon being supplied with milk and other drinks. They also often help themselves to liquor and other things as come to their fancy. They assault, and in other ways, harass and ill-treat persons who dare raise protest against their proceedings. Worst of all, they intimidate, insult, and otherwise behave disgracefully with native ladies.

6. Some of the unhappy victims to the present tyranny had, we understand, made reports to the Committee, but they were advised to lodge their complaints before the police. We submit that these poor people can hardly be expected to go all the trouble and the expense of a prosecution. They have not the means of ascertaining the names of the wrong-doers, nor are they in a position to secure all the evidence. The police are naturally averse to receive such complaints, and have, we are informed, persistently rejected them. The Plague Committee can easily investigate such matters, as it has the means of meeting out punishment to the wrong-doers. With the duty of carrying out plague operations the Committee have also taken the responsibility of protecting the public from any oppression that might result from them. We have not much fault to find with the rules issued by the Committee, which are formed in excellent spirit, but we have every reason to complain of the ways in which they are being carried out. In view of what we have stated above, we beg to offer a few suggestions which, if adopted by the Committee, we believe, would go a long way in materially mitigating the suffering and annoyance caused by the present plague operations.

We would, therefore, suggest,

(a) That the search should be made by responsible officers of Government, both Native and European; if necessary, with the assistance of native sepoys.

(b) That a person suspected of suffering from the plague should not be removed from his house without being examined by a competent medical officer, and without the search party previously obtaining a written order from Dr. Beveridge or Dr. Jones for his removal to the hospital.

(c) That after such order obtained, the relations or friends of the patient should be allowed, if so desirous, to take him at their cost to such plague hospitals as they choose and in such conveyance and such manner as they deem best. To prevent the possibility of an escape, such patient should be escorted by a couple of policemen who should, on delivering the patient in the charge of the hospital superintendent, obtain a receipt for the same.

(d) That, if possible, only those who were attending the patient since his illness and in immediate contact with him should be sent to the segregation camp. If it is deemed absolutely necessary to remove all his relations, one at least of his friends should be allowed to remain behind him to look after his property.

(e) That the inspection of famale inmates should be made by lady doctors, and not by the soldiers.

(f) That strict instructions should be issued to the soldiers or sepoys employed on no account to touch the person or property of the inmates, except under the direct orders of the medical officers in charge of the party and only to the extent specified in such order.

(g) That passes should be issued to native gentlemen who volunteer to accompany the search parties, with rules for the guidance of the soldiers or sepoys employed, printed on them.

(h) That strict compliance with the rule of the Committee, that only the bedding and personal apparel of the persons who have been declared by Dr. Beveridge or Dr. Jones to be suffering from the plague, should be burnt.

7. Before concluding, we beg to point out that now that the plague in this city is sensibly abating, it is advisable that the services of British soldiers in carrying out the operations of the Committee should be dispensed with, and that native soldiers or the police under European supervision should be substituted in their place. We have already given expression to the many serious complaints that arise in consequence of the employment of European soldiers who, being ignorant of native ways, unconciously violate native prejudices, and commit unnecessary mischief, without seriously intending it. Apart from the necessity of preventing the continuation of the great hardship and suffering caused to the people of the city, the employment of British soldiers much longer would entail a very heavy cost, which the Municipal funds can ill-afford to bear. The expenditure hitherto incurred is certain to seriously embarass the Municipal finance, and it would, in view of the diminished virulence of the plague, be better if more economic ways of carrying on the Committee's operations are resorted to. The employment of native agency would, we confidently believe, enable the Committee to substantially reduce the plague expenditure, without their having to sacrifice efficiency to economy. In Bombay the native agency has been tried by the Gatacre Committee, and has been found completely successful. We venture to assure your Committee that the experiment, if tried here, will prove quite as successful as in Bombay, and we confidently trust the Committee will see its way to recommend to Government the substitution of Native for European agency to carry out the plague operations in Poona.

—We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,

VISHNU MORESHWAR BHIDE,
President, Deccan Sabha.
ABDUL FEROZKHAN,
President, Anjuman Association.
COOPUSWAMI MOODLIAR,
Sirdar, Deccan.
H. N. APTE,
Hon. Secretary Deccan Sabha.

Deccan Sabha Rooms, Poona, April 20.

MILL-HANDS AND THEIR WAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see with pleasure that the Millowners' Association have called a meeting on Tuesday, the 27th instant, for the purpose of considering the question of giving up the present system of paying the hands daily wages, but I regret to notice that the bad old system of monthly wages is proposed to be resumed in its place. This latter system is essentially bad, because it cannot work without the aid of the Marwadi, who has always hitherto succeeded in sweeping into his foul net twenty-five per cent. or more of the monthly wages of the hands, and who has caused all the present trouble by running away from the plague, and so left the work-people helpless, penniless, and starving. I trust, therefore, that some reasonable middle course will be proposed, and this, it seems to me, is the system of weekly wage, which is universal in England. I have conversed with mill managers on this subject, who, while they approve of weekly wages as a system well calculated to keep the hands from falling again into the clutches of the money-lender, say that the circumstances of Bombay are peculiar and different from England, to the extent that, while paying the men weekly wages, it is necessary in addition to keep them one month in hand, in order to prevent them from leaving their work and running away to their country without notice, and also to keep them from getting into the bad habit of continually changing about from one mill to another. Unless the system of wholesale money-lending is to be resumed, it seems to me impossible, now that the hands have tasted the sweets of daily wage, to jump suddenly or to chance gradually from the daily to the monthly system, without causing widespread suffering and starvation, confusion, and rioting among the hands. But a change to the weekly wage system can, I think, be accomplished within a reasonable space of time, with altogether beneficent results to the men. A man who has a weekly wage of three or four rupees in his pocket does not feel over-burdened with cash, and will be likely to spend it sensibly and economically for the benefit of his family. But when on the monthly system he gets thirty to eighteen rupees, he feels it so large an amount that he is tempted to purchase all sorts of foolish trifles, and especially to waste it in the drink shop. Then, having by the end of the half month got through the whole of his wages, he is forced into two arms of the moneylender to keep him from starvation for the remainder of the month until pay-day comes round again.

I would, therefore, suggest that the change from daily to weekly payments should be carried into effect gradually and tentatively, somewhat by the following method. Commencing with the beginning of the week, let the Monday's wage be paid on Tuesday, and the Tuesday's wage on Wednesday. Pay nothing on Thursday, but pay Wednesday's and Thursday's wage on Friday. Pay nothing on Saturday, but pay Friday and Saturday's wage on the following Monday; pay Monday and Tuesday's wage on Thursday; Wednesday and Thursday's wage on Saturday. In the following week pay Monday and Saturday's wage on the following Tuesday. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday's wage on Friday; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday's wage on the following Tuesday. Pay the next Monday's, Tuesday's and Wednesday's wage on the Saturday, and the remaining three days, ending Saturday, on the next Wednesday. Pay the first four days ending Thursday of the next week on the following Monday; the Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday on the Saturday, and the remaining four days of that week on the next Thursday. Pay the first five days ending Friday of the next week on the following Wednesday, and the next three days ending Thursday on the following Wednesday; the next five days ending Wednesday on the following Wednesday; the next five days ending Tuesday on the Wednesday of the following week; the next five days ending Monday on the Wednesday of the following week, and the remaining five days ending Saturday on the Wednesday of the following week, but one. Then the weekly wage system of six days ending Saturday would be commenced, and be payable on the Wednesday of the next week, but one of the six days of the next week would be payable on the Thursday of the next week but one; and so on, thereafter, increasing the interval of payment on each occasion by two days, until a full four weeks' wage was kept in hand, i.e., the week's wage ending Saturday; would ultimately be paid on the Saturday four weeks' hence. Saturday is the proper usual day for payment of wages, because, as the mills are usually closed on Sundays, the hands would be able to go to market and buy their week's store of grain on the Sunday. The Association would print a circular, giving the number of days payable and the dates of payment as above.

As, however, no system of payment will work well unless there is attached to it a well-considered benefit or loan society for each mill which would advance to the hands on good security sufficient funds for going to their country every year, and for marriages, births, and deaths, I propose in my to-morrow's letter to show how such friendly societies could be worked.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

THE PROJECTED INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

A PAPER on the above subject, by Mr. J. Ferguson, editor of the *Ceylon Observer*, was read by Mr. Donald Ferguson at a largely attended meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, on March 23, Sir A.K. Rollit, M. P., president, in the chair. The paper pointed out that Ceylon is usually described as the first and most important of British Crown Colonies with an area of 25,000 square miles, and a population of over 3,000,000. The great planting industry of Ceylon in tea, cocoa, coffee, rubber, &c., is chiefly confined to the 4000 square miles of mountain zone in the central, south, and adjacent low country districts to the south and west. The natives cultivate cinnamon on the west coast and cocoanut and other palms all round the coast, save for intervals on the north-west and north-east. After referring to the advantages of the existing railway from Colombo—the principal port of the island—to Kandy, the ancient capital, with its extensions to the principal planting districts and to the south, Mr. Ferguson touched upon the geographical conditions pointing out that there was a chain of islands between Ceylon and the Indian peninsula, rendering connection by railway comparatively easy. The advantages of the port of Colombo were next described, especially as to its central position, immunity from storms, value for military purposes, the existence of an artificial breakwater, and the contemplated construction by the Imperial Government of adequate dock accommodation both for commercial and naval purposes. As to the trade between Ceylon and the rest of the world, the imports in 1895 amounted to 8¾ million pounds sterling and the exports to 7¾ million pounds sterling; the latter including 100 to 124 million pounds of tea, principally shipped to London for consumption in the United Kingdom. The labour question was then dealt with in some detail. The bulk of the planting industry was described as being dependent upon immigration from Southern India. The author summarised the benefits which would accrue from an Indo-Ceylon junction railway (1) in its relation to India; (2) to Ceylon; (3) to the Imperial Government, as follows:—First, as to India, we had a first-rate harbour, made available for Southern India, which was with out a single port of its own worthy of the name. Steamer communication with all parts of the world—even to the Pacific and East, as well as South African coasts—was maintained from Colombo. There was also a favourable market for South Indian produce, especially tea, coffee, and rice. Next there was the beneficial outlet in Ceylon for India's surplus population. Some of the Collectorates of the Madras Presidency were immensely indebted to Ceylon. In the Madras Famine of 1877 Ceylon saved as many lives of the famine-stricken as were probably rescued by all the other official and private relief applied. He believe it was Sir Charles Bernard who had said that in Southern India there were several millions of people who, if they could get the equivalent of 2s. 6d. per week, were well off, but who, inasmuch as they often could not make more than 1s. 6d., were on the verge of starvation. Now Ceylon not only was in an increased number of free immigrants but, it offered in its north-west and central parts a great extent of land for gradual but permanent settlement to the over-crowded family of Southern India. This was a matter of immence importance to the Indian Government, since the distress and famine now prevailing in the north might, any season, be experienced in the south, as it was ten years ago. The advantages to Ceylon were largely connected with a free and ample labour supply for its plantations, roads, and other public works, and for taking up waste land. An Indo-Ceylon railway in its saving of time, health, and money to the poor coolies (as compared with the wearisome road and ferry route, and the troublesome steamer crossing) would make no mean addition to the number of days labour even without increased numbers. But these additional thousands of coolies would be sure to come. A planting commissioner (Mr. E. J. Young), who went over the Madras Presidency some years ago and saw the chief authorities, made sure that unbroken railway communication was the one solution of a continuous labour difficulty—never more pressing than in the present year. Then, of course, unoccupied districts in Ceylon would benefit by development, while the port and market of Colombo could not fail to be directly benefited when they became the chief outlet for the Madras Presidency, or at any rate the southern half of it. Then, as regarded Imperial interests, it might be enough to suggest how these were bound up with the advancement of British dependencies. London secured all but an insignificant portion of the trade from Ceylon. The more that island was developed—and it had capabilities for supporting at least eight to ten instead of three millions of people—the more produce there would be to export and the greater the demand for British goods, already very largely consumed by the native people of Ceylon. Anything, too, to relieve the pressure of population in India was a matter of Imperial importance. Mr. Chamberlain would find in an Indo-Ceylon railway a potent means of developing thousands of square miles of fine land now lying idle in "the public estate." But there were also the direct Imperial advantages from a naval and Imperial point of view. To have a naval basis in the Indian Ocean so convenient and secure as Colombo, facing the French in Madagascar, central for either the Malbar or Coromandel coasts of India or for Burmah and the Straits, and commanding for Western Australia, would surely be an Imperial gain.

A discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Richard B. Martin, M.P., stated that he had just returned from India, where he had investigated the question of direct railway communication between the mainland of India and Ceylon, and he had every reason to believe that a serious attempt would immediately be made to carry the project into effect.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 22.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Nilkant Bhaskar Chanbal, acting Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Yeola, was allowed leave on medical certificate from the 12th Feby to the 3rd March 1897, both days inclusive.

Mr W. Wells, Supt of the Thana Prison, is allowed privil-ge leave for one month from the 29th April 1897 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Anna Saheb Karwal, Huzur Dep Collr, Thana, to act as Supt of the Thana Prison, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr Wells or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest, under Sec 27 of the Dekkan Civil Courts Act, 1869, Rao Bahadur Jayasyja Bodhrao Hirnalrao Inamdar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Nasik District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Anand Rao Shrirat Mokashi, acting Mahalkari, Vaijapur, Aurangabad in the district of Poona, to exercise the powers of a Mamla dar under the said Act.

Rao Bahadur Vishvanath Vinayak Paranjpe relinquished charge of the duties as additional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Broach on the 1st April 1897, in the forenoon.

Messrs. L. C. Crump, I. C. S. and A. Butterworth, I. C. S. respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, on the 8th March 1897, in the forenoon.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur R. P. Bengiri, Dist Depy Collr and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Sholapur, with additional power, specified.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Mr. A. W. Orr on leave, or pending further orders:—Mr. L. N. Bhandi, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Assistant to the Prothonotary and Comnr for taking Affidavits, to act as Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction; Mr. Douglas Blyth Binning, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Head Asst to the Prothonotary and Comnr for taking Affidavits.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, to invest Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Nasik, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr. H. Hales, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown vice Mr M H Starling, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Azam Syed Fahmukar el Edrus, Head Karkun, taluka Sanad, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Ahmadabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and

PURELY PERSONAL.

NANSEN has provided the Boulevardiers with a little joke, so his trip to Paris is amply justified. With reference to his French speeches, they say that he displayed less familiarity with "les mots exquis" than with "les Esquimaux."

A contemporary is informed on good authority that Lord Salisbury's visit to the South of France was undertaken at the express wish of the Queen, who was much alarmed on hearing of the Premier's indisposition. The last six months have been specially anxious ones for Lord Salisbury, who has lately begun to feel the strain of the constant worry and anxiety in connection with the affairs in Eastern Europe. The state of the Premier's health has caused considerable uneasiness among his fellow-Ministers and the Queen on hearing of his recent illness, immediately requested him to adhere to his intention of going to the Riviera.

Some people say that eccentricity among people is dying out. Railways, telegraphs, and the newspaper press, they say, have turned them into a mass of so-called gentry, as like one another as peas. Happily (says "Q," in the "Pall Mall Magazine"), I am able to doubt it. I, who belong to a younger generation, have lived in one town with (1) an old lady who puts her cats to bed every night in cradles with frilled pillow cases (2) a married couple who fell out over some trifling matter and lived fifteen years together without exchanging a word; (3) a poacher who read Horace; and (4) a mother of a family who regularly flogged all her children on Monday mornings, on the ground that they were bound to deserve it before the week ran out.

In view of the numerous references which have been made touching the state of Her Majesty's health, and the hygienic condition of the west wing of the Excelsior Hotel Regina at Cimiez, an exhaustive examination amply confirms the conclusions arrived at after long and careful expert investigations by competent and responsible persons. Not only are the Queen the Princesses, and all the Household in the best of health, but all are feeling the benefits accruing to those who pass this the most favourable season of the year at Nice, and the conclusions of the experts, who have been charged for months past to make the most thorough investigations at each stage of the work, and to exercise a strict surveillance over the faithful execution of all orders given in connection therewith, have been more than realised in every sense of the word.

A few days ago a number of sailors' wives in Portsmouth forwarded to the Duchess of York, a handsome baby's robe in white silk and Valenciennes lace. The robe is made entirely by sailors' wives, and such of these as could not have a hand in the making of it got up among themselves a penny subscription to pay for the cost of the materials, which amounted to nearly £10. In asking Her Royal Highness to accept the robe the women described it as "A gift from sailors' wives to a sailor's wife," and this expression has much pleased the Duchess, as she informs the donors in a gracefully worded letter of thanks and acceptance which she has sent them. The Duchess of Teck has also written thanking the women for the appropriate gift they have made to her daughter, and stating that she looks forward to seeing the robe as one of the chief delights of her approaching visit to York Cottage.

Prince Bismarck's 82nd birthday, which was celebrated in a quiet way at Friedrichsruhe was noteworthy from the fact that the presents and congratulatory messages were more numerous than in any previous year. The gifts included a hundred crows' eggs, a rare delicacy at this season. It is stated that the Kaiser sent a telegram couched in cordial terms, but the "Hamburger Nachrichten" and other Bismarck organs do not make mention of this act of courtesy, and there is doubt in some quarters as to whether the veteran statesman has received it. It is pleasing to know that he is enjoying temporary relief from his old enemy neuralgia, and that he is in the best of spirits, taking his share in the conversation of those around him.

A startling feature of the present revival of the Panama scandals is the part which the late M. Burdeau is supposed to have played. M. Burdeau was President of the Chamber of Deputies, and was looked upon as a statesman of the strictest integrity. An idea of the respect in which he was held is gathered from the fact that a statue was ordered to be erected in his memory. A celebrated sculptor has the work in hand, but he has received instructions to cease operations. Consequently the unveiling ceremony, in which M. Casimir-Perier was to take part, is not to be held. M. Burdeau is credited with having got at certain Deputies, and also with drawing up the report on the Panama affair—a false report as is now believed—for the Chamber.

Further particulars are now to hand respecting Mrs. Besant's exhibition of auras at her lectures in New York. When she appeared on the platform she was attired in a long robe of white silk. In the course of her remarks she asserted that the vibrations of the astral body can be distinguished by the trained eye; and that, in the astral body, every vibration shows itself in colours, which can be studied over and over again. With the higher vision Theosophists can see the thoughts of men, recognising them by their colour and form. The auras she proposed to show, she explained, were reproductions of pictures of astral bodies and thought forms drawn by persons who had seen them. The astral body, invisible save to the elect, envelops the physical body and spreads out according as the body is educated. The astral body of Buddha projected for miles! Mrs. Besant then showed a series of pictures of auras by means of the magic-lantern. She has also been interviewed on the subject. "Gladstone, I should say—certainly the London editor, Mr. W. T. Stead, would—to the psychic eye of an adept," remarked Mrs. Besant, "be surrounded with a very green aura," she continued reflectively. "Or Emperor William of Germany?" she was asked. "His aura would be very green, I should say; very green." "Can any eyes save those of an adept detect the aura?" Mrs. Besant was asked. "No, no! No more than they can detect the infinite shades of light and colour given by ether vibrations above or below the gamut represented in the solar spectrum. Still, we who are adepts detect them readily."

The death of Prince Yoshihito Haru-No-Miya, the heir to the Japanese throne, makes Prince Arisugawa Takuhito, now in his thirty-fifth year, the heir-apparent. His father, Prince Takahito, is an uncle of the Emperor, and the distinguished himself as a fighter in the Satsuma Rebellion. The young prince was adopted into the family of the Emperor in 1878. He is well educated as a naval officer, and holds the rank of captain in the Imperial Japanese Navy. In 1888 he was sent to Europe to examine into the naval and military armaments, and he returned with a liberal education. During the war with China he served with the main squadron, and acquitted himself with credit.

Gwendolin Lind Maude, daughter of Mrs. Raymond Maude, and granddaughter of Jenny Lind, has gone for two years to Germany and France, where she will study music as well as languages. It was said some time ago that Jenny Lind's granddaughter was never likely to possess a voice which was likely to rival that of her illustrious ancestress. A writer in the *Ladies' Home Journal* who has interviewed Mrs. Maude does not think there is any truth in the statement. "'My daughter has a small, pretty voice, Mrs. Maude told me, in answer to my eager inquiries, but not of sufficient body or strength to suggest the likelihood of her ever entering the profession. Indeed, there has never been a question of her doing so.'"

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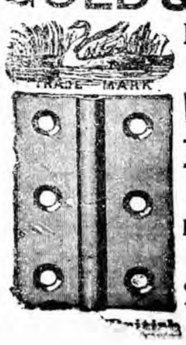
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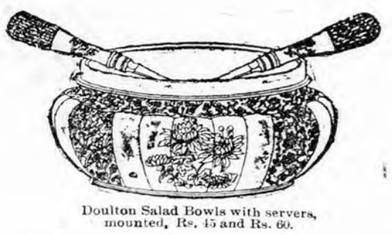

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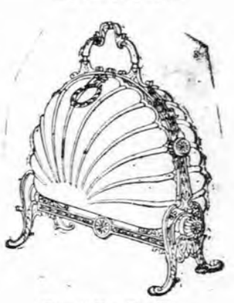

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